

# Herald Tribune

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## U.K. Miner Chiefs Say End Strike

280,000 Workers To Vote on Accord

LONDON, Feb. 20 (Reuters).—The leaders of Britain's 280,000 coal miners early yesterday recommended acceptance of a settlement to end their six-week-old strike that has brought chaos to British industry.

Details of the agreement, which comes close to fully meeting the miners' stated pay demands and includes other long-sought benefits, will be put to a vote by miners across the country.

The result of the ballot should be known late this week, and both sides predicted that the six-week-old strike, which has created the worst industrial crisis in Britain since World War II, could be over by next weekend.

The union negotiators recommended that the miners' picketing, which has been only successful in halting supplies of fuel and other essential materials to electricity generating stations, be halted immediately. Pickets were removed from most stations at once, and coal and oil began moving to them.

The wage agreement included in the settlement follows the recommendations of the government-appointed Wilberforce inquiry into the strike, granting underground workers a 5.5-a-week increase, surface workers 5.5 and pit-face workers 5.5—bringing the industry minimum to £23. 21 Shill.

These figures are £1 short of what the union had demanded for most of its members, but well above the £23 to £24 offer made by the state-run National Coal Board.

The union won other important concessions beyond the Wilberforce recommendations, including five days' extra holidays and changes in bonus shift payments.

The union executive decision in favor of the settlement was announced at about 1 a.m. yesterday after some 15 hours of union-board negotiations—capped by Prime Minister Edward Heath's personal intervention.

Mr. Heath called an evening cabinet meeting to consider the negotiations; then summoned representatives of the union and the state-run National Coal Board to his Downing Street residence.

A summit meeting with French President Georges Pompidou, scheduled at Mr. Heath's country residence over the weekend, was postponed because of Mr. Heath's personal interest in the miners' talks.

Heath Steps In

Mr. Heath stepped in when it appeared the negotiations, which began Friday morning after issuance of the Wilberforce report, were in danger of falling because the union was insisting on its wage demands being met fully.

A government spokesman said Mr. Heath told the miners he considered the Wilberforce recommendations "just and fair" and that the financially troubled Coal Board could not afford to pay any more.

The negotiations were held against a backdrop of the worst

## Jarring Ends Talk in Cairo, Calls It 'Successful, Fruitful'

CAIRO, Feb. 20 (UPI).—UN mediator Gunnar V. Jarring flew to Cyprus today, telling newsmen at Cairo airport that his two-day visit to Egypt was "successful and fruitful."

Before his departure, Mr. Jarring received assurances of Egyptian support for his mission.

At a one-hour meeting with Foreign Minister Mervat Chabib, Mr. Jarring was told that Egypt

believes a UN-sponsored settlement to be worked out under his auspices is the only way to settle the conflict peacefully.

"The visit was aimed at familiarizing myself with the latest developments of the situation, and had no connection with my mission, which is to implement the Security Council resolution of November, 1967," Mr. Jarring told the newsmen.

The UN envoy refused to answer questions on his future course of action or the current efforts to resolve the conflict peacefully.

The semi-official Middle East News Agency said Mr. Chabib told Mr. Jarring today that "Egypt holds that the United Nations is the sole body through which steps can be taken toward a solution of the Middle East problem."

Political observers said the



AIRBORNE CONFERENCE—Dr. Henry Kissinger making a point yesterday during a discussion with Marshall Green (left), the Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, President Nixon and Secretary of State William P. Rogers aboard the President's plane, Spirit of 76, en route from Hawaii to Guam.

## London Plan On Ulster Is Seen at Hand

BRISTOL, Feb. 20 (AP).—Northern Ireland, wracked by bitter sectarian fighting and gun battles, was today apparently on the eve of a critical round in the struggle to end two and one-half years of strife.

In London, political sources said the British government will within days produce a settlement formula intended to sway the province's Roman Catholic majority away from the Irish Republican Army, taking advantage of the present relative lull in violence.

This formula apparently would be accompanied by a crackdown on the IRA across the border in the Irish Republic, Desmond O'Malley, the republic's minister of justice, told a party convention in Dublin that recent court decisions to free IRA men were "strange and inexplicable" and action would be taken to start new trials. He echoed attacks on the IRA made by Irish Republic Premier Jack Lynch.

In Coleraine, a Northern Ireland coastal resort, England's Lord Chief Justice will tomorrow open an inquiry into the killing of 15 persons in Londonderry's recent "bloody Sunday." Any indictment by the inquiry of the British Army would provide a massive boost to political demands for a British withdrawal from the North.

Details of the London peace plan reportedly are not yet settled. But some prominent politicians here believe that to outline what may follow proposals put forward yesterday by Mr. Lynch.

These were:

- Northern Ireland's Protestants (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7).

## Are There Preconditions? India and Pakistan in Dispute On New Delhi Offer of Talks

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20 (AP).—The Indian government declared publicly yesterday that it is prepared to have "direct" peace talks with Pakistan "at any time, at any level and without any preconditions."

The declaration was contained in a letter sent to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and released yesterday afternoon to the press here.

"It is the strongest public statement India has made about a possible peace conference between the two nations, which fought a two-week war in December that ended with the creation of an independent, India-supported Bangladesh in what was formerly East Pakistan."

In Rawalpindi, Pakistan today accused India of setting "unacceptable conditions" before holding talks with Pakistan on the return of prisoners of war.

A Foreign Office statement, read over Radio Pakistan, said that the Indians had linked these conditions, such as prior recognition of Bangladesh and redemarcation of boundaries in the west, with the proposed talks.

Secs Contradiction

It said that India was proposing these preconditions despite telling the United Nations that New Delhi is ready to start the talks without preconditions.

The Pakistanis also claimed that India was not complying with the UN resolutions on the withdrawal of troops and was increasing its forces along the cease-fire line.

India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, in speeches during her current campaign tour on behalf of her ruling Congress party's stand in next month's state elections, has said that India is willing to talk with Pakistan on matters of bilateral concern only.

Indian officials have indicated that repatriation of the 93,000 Pakistani prisoners of war captured in East Pakistan would not be a bilateral issue. The officials have maintained that the Pakistani prisoner issue also involves the Bangladesh government, which has expressed interest in trying some of the officers for alleged war crimes.

Coincidentally, the Indian government's letter to Mr. Waldheim was dated Feb. 14—the day on which Pakistan President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto told newsmen in Lahore that he planned to meet Mrs. Gandhi and Bangladesh Prime Minister Mujibur Rahman "shortly."

Mr. Bhutto's statement did not specify whether he contemplated

## U.S. Withdrawing 130 Helicopters

SAIGON, Feb. 20 (UPI).—The U.S. command announced today it was pulling 1,600 more men out of South Vietnam, and with them about 130 helicopters, most from the possibly threatened Central Highlands area.

A communiqué issued here said two "troops" of the 17th Air Cavalry, with a total of 64 attack, troop-carrying and observation helicopters, were being sent home.

In addition, three companies of assault helicopters and one company of giant Chinooks were told to stop combat operations and get ready to return to the United States.

## What Not to Do If You Think It May Be a Bomb

MILAN, Feb. 20 (AP).—Natale Gattuso, 43, a blue-collar worker and member of the Neo-Fascist party, found a suspicious-looking package underneath his parked car. He thought it might be a bomb.

Gingerly he picked up the package and carried it into his home, then telephoned police. It was indeed a bomb. Before help could arrive, it exploded and destroyed half of the apartment.

Mr. Gattuso, slightly injured, commented yesterday: "Maybe it would have been a better idea to have left the bomb outside."

## U.S. Forces on 'Yellow' Alert

SAIGON, Feb. 20 (UPI).—Communist gunners shot down an American helicopter today in the Mekong Delta, near where guerrillas overran two outposts yesterday, causing heavy government casualties, allied spokesmen said. The fate of the helicopter crew was not immediately disclosed.

U.S. military commanders in Can Tho, headquarters for the delta, said large concentrations of guerrillas were all around the city and stable attacks were possible.

U.S. units were put on a "yellow" alert, meaning an attack was in the wind. They had been put on "gray" alert in a possible Tet offensive last week. "Red" alert, the highest, is used when attack is imminent.

Fighting in Highlands

In the Central Highlands, fighting continued in an area northwest of Kon Tum City and south of Pleiku, an outpost near the Cambodian border that was besieged for a month last year.

UPI correspondent Don Davis, reporting from the Highlands capital of Plei Ku, said two companies of South Vietnamese Rangers were trying to hold positions on a ridge line covered with a new network of roads and trails they stumbled on during a patrol yesterday. They were being opposed by elements of a Communist engineer battalion that had been working there.

Communist troops launched two heavy ground attacks on government positions near the northern port of Danang early this morning, the Saigon command reported.

Just after midnight, Communist forces hit a militia outpost near Hien Nhon, 13 miles southwest of Danang, causing light government casualties, according to a communiqué from the command.

One South Vietnamese soldier was understood to have been killed. There was no report of North Vietnamese losses.

Another attack followed two hours later on An Hoa, an industrial center 20 miles southwest of Danang. An Hoa was defended by two regional force companies, about 300 men—but there were no immediate reports on casualties to either side.

At least 31 South Vietnamese,

## To See Mao Later in Week Nixon to Hold First Talks With Chou in China Today

By Stanley Karnow

PEKING, Feb. 21 (Monday) (UPI).—President Nixon is to arrive here this morning to open a summit meeting that promises to herald a new era in relations between the United States and China.

Mr. Nixon is to be greeted on his arrival at 11:40 a.m. (0340 GMT) by Premier Chou En-lai and other senior Chinese leaders as he descends from the presidential aircraft, the Spirit of 76. Among those accompanying the President were Mrs. Nixon, Secretary of State William P. Rogers, White House national security adviser Henry Kissinger, and presidential assistant H.R. Haldeeman.

Mao Tse-tung will not be present. The 78-year-old Communist party chairman is expected to meet the President late this week in Peking and possibly again in Tangchow, the coastal resort city near Shanghai.

The welcome accorded the President by Mr. Chou and his associates is expected to be cordial yet austere.

[China launched new attacks on American policy in Indochina today, Reuters reported from Peking. The attacks, in a Foreign Ministry statement and in the official newspaper, the People's Daily, did not mention Mr. Nixon by name.]

[They strongly criticized American bombing of North Vietnam, attacked the President's eight-point Vietnam peace plan, and called for unconditional U.S. troop withdrawals from Indochina. They also expressed the Chinese government's firm support for the Vietnamese and other Indochinese peoples "in their war against U.S. aggression."]

After his arrival, Mr. Nixon will be escorted by Mr. Chou to a position of honor to hear a Chinese military band play the Star-Spangled Banner and China's national anthem.

Then the President and Mr. Chou are to review a contingent of Chinese troops. The ceremony is to last less than 20 minutes.

No Speeches Planned

In accordance with Chinese practice, no speeches are scheduled. The only slogans present are prominent airport placards bearing such remarks as "Long Live the People's Republic of China" and "The Basic Theory That Guides Our Thought Is Marxism-Leninism."

Foreign diplomats were advised last night that they would be excluded from the airport reception. They have also been told that they would not be invited to the state dinner being held for Mr. Nixon this evening in the Great Hall of the People, the site of banquets for foreign dignitaries.

This suggests that the Chinese are treating the President's visit as a strictly bilateral Sino-American encounter.

The motorcade route from the airport passes along an avenue of trees bordering rice fields and orchards and through a gray landscape of factories and workers' tenements. Slogans like "Grasp the Revolution to Promote Production" adorn street corners and buildings.

The general shabbiness of the suburbs testifies to the fact that China is still a very poor and backward country, as its own leaders frequently acknowledge.

From the suburbs, the presidential motorcade will enter downtown Peking along Chang'an Avenue, the Street of Perpetual Peace. Then it will enter the celebrated Tiananmen Square, the Plaza of the Gate of Celestial Peace.

The square, nearly 100 acres

in size, is the scene of gigantic rallies and parades marking such occasions as Chinese National Day and May Day. The square was also the site of huge demonstrations during Mr. Mao's tumultuous Cultural Revolution, which faded three years ago.

Anti-American slogans were still on display in the square yesterday despite the President's scheduled presence. One read, "We Warmly Hate the Great

Victories of the Three Indo-Chinese Peoples in Their War Against U.S. Imperialism and for National Salvation."

Another slogan decorating the red Tienanmen gate, atop which Mr. Mao usually appears on holidays, expressed support for the Arabs "in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism."

Mr. Nixon was to ride by torch buildings as the Museum of the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



President Chiang Kai-shek and wife in 1967.

## For 5th Six-Year Term Chiang Shuns Re-Election Try But Is Expected to Be Drafted

TAIPEI, Feb. 20 (UPI).—Chiang Kai-shek announced today that he will not seek re-election as president of Nationalist China. But he is expected to accept a draft for a fifth term of six years.

Mr. Chiang, 84, told the National Assembly, which elects Taiwan's president, he was "sincerely requesting that you choose a new person of virtue and ability to succeed me."

Political observers and government officials said that he made the remark out of traditional Chinese modesty, as he had before previous presidential elections.

Mr. Chiang made no mention of his long-time American supporter, President Nixon, who is en route to Peking and a meeting

with the Communist leaders who drove Mr. Chiang into exile on Taiwan 23 years ago.

In Washington, both Chinese and U.S. diplomatic sources were inclined to discount the possibility that Mr. Chiang actually would step down, the Associated Press reported. The sources expected him to accept a draft by the National Assembly.

[There was no immediate comment in Peking, AP said. U.S. newsmen there for Mr. Nixon's visit mentioned Mr. Chiang's announcement to a Foreign Ministry spokesman and got this reply: "I have not received the information officially and I cannot make any comment."]

Generalissimo Chiang has been president of Nationalist China since 1948. Last October, the United Nations voted to expel the Nationalists from the world body and seat the Peking government as the official representative of China.

The presidential election will be held March 21. The timing of the election is set by the constitution and has nothing to do with the UN ouster or Mr. Nixon's trip to Peking.

Political observers said these "series of setbacks," as Mr. Chiang called the events in his National Assembly speech today, would provide an even stronger argument for retaining his service.

Mr. Chiang is believed to be sick and in the hospital, which has been going on for several months. He did not say he would reject a draft.

One ranking member of Chiang's ruling Kuomintang party said, "To decline a draft is tantamount to shirking his duty to his country, which needs his leadership more than ever before."

Mr. Chiang told the 1,208 members of the National Assembly that "viewing the deteriorating world situation, I can only regret that I have not been able to complete the task of our national recovery at an earlier time."

"Although I am more than willing to continue serving the country, I have been in office for a long time and in the light of my feelings of regret, I am sincerely requesting that you choose a new person of virtue and ability to succeed me as president of the country."

Mr. Chiang's nearly 50 years in high politics date from the 1920s, when he seized power in China as head of the revolutionary Kuomintang (Nationalist party), through the 1947-49 epic war with Japan and then the loss of the mainland to the Communists in 1949.

## Luna May Land Today

BOCHUM, West Germany, Feb. 20 (AP).—The Luna-20 moon probe will be in a position to make a soft landing at 1200 GMT tomorrow, the Bochum Observatory reported today. The craft was launched by the Soviet Union last Monday.

## Chinese Dinner Goes Down Hard

Where were you then, New York's finest? Shining your shoes and getting dressed for another party?

Having made this comment on the buffet dinner given by the Chinese at the Roosevelt Hotel last Thursday, Pravda spun out a spoof.

Paper Usually Staid

With an eye on President Nixon's journey to Peking, the usually staid newspaper seized on a reported remark by one of the 15 patrolmen, who compared the Chinese food to spaghetti "with other stuff."

Pravda said it did not know whether the patrolman would be demoted for his "politically short-sighted" remark, but it proceeded to imagine his superior's reaction the following morning.

"Don't you realize what you

said?" the precinct commander is portrayed as ranting. "How could you confuse Italians with you know who? And just now, at the very moment when . . . Oh, what's the sense of talking? You probably sold out to the Reds."

"No sir, I usually get paid off by Joe Bumper."

"What has that gangster got to do with anything?" the commander snaps back, according to the Pravda scenario.

A desk sergeant, trying to be helpful, suggests that the patrolman might be penalized by being transferred to an undesirable beat, say, United Nations Plaza.

"Excellent suggestion," the commander says, remembering the frequent anti-Soviet demonstrations there. "That is one place we won't get any testimonial dinners."

"You said it," Pravda concluded.

## New York's Finest? Not in Pravda's View

MOSCOW, Feb. 20 (NYT).—Reports of the testimonial dinner given by the Chinese Mission to the United Nations for New York City policemen have stung the Russians.

The Soviet authorities have contended for some time that the New York police were not doing their utmost to protect Soviet diplomats and their families against harassment. But the report that the Chinese had gone out of their way to thank the police for assuring their security was a bit too much.

Charging that the New York police were giving preferential treatment to the Chinese, Pravda, the Communist party daily, remarked bitterly yesterday:

"How can we forget the provocations and attacks against diplomats of other countries repeated at the United Nations?"

Plot Linked to Possible Coup

Abortive Armed Try to Free Sabry Is Disclosed in Egypt

By William J. Coughlin

CAIRO, Feb. 20.—An armed effort to free ex-Vice-President Ali Sabry from an Egyptian jail early this month, undisclosed until now, was the subject of widespread speculation in diplomatic circles here yesterday. It was believed the attempt in the first week of February may have been the initial step of an abortive coup against President Anwar Sadat while he was in Moscow. As unofficial sources, both Western and Egyptian, told the story, the plot was foiled by an alert prison commandant and swift army intervention. Other diplomatic observers discounted reports of a pro-leftist or pro-Soviet coup attempt and suggested any effort to free Mr. Sabry was simply an attempt to get the former vice-president out of the country. Diplomats also discounted speculation that there was any connection between the attempt to free Mr. Sabry and the recently reported expulsion from Egypt of the senior Soviet adviser to the Egyptian Army high command.

Deeper Reason  
They agreed, however, that there must have been a deeper reason for the expulsion of the Russian adviser than the rather innocuous remarks attributed to him. Mr. Sabry and other leftist leaders were found guilty Dec. 9 of treason charges stemming from an alleged plot last May to overthrow Mr. Sadat. Mr. Sabry and three others were sentenced to death but the verdict was commuted to life imprisonment by Mr. Sadat. According to the reports, a party of six to nine army officers headed by a colonel appeared at Abu Zabal, the jail where Mr. Sabry is held, during the first week in February. They arrived in two armed jeeps with an armored van. They told the prison commandant they had orders to

Egypt Opens Trial of Four In Tell Killing

CAIRO, Feb. 20 (UPI).—Four Palestinians pleaded guilty yesterday to killing Premier Yassir Arafat in Jordan—only to hear the prosecutor say as the trial opened that there was no proof that any of them had fired the fatal bullet. The defendants, members of the Black September group, an underground Palestinian vengeance squad, are accused of shooting and killing Mr. Arafat last Nov. 28 on the steps of his hotel here. Prosecutor Hassan Omar said that investigation of the case was continuing because it had not been conclusively established that the fatal bullet was fired by one of the four defendants. The four are Mohammed Husseini, Kamel Salama, alias Nimir, Abdul Aziz Khayyat, Sami Khatib, alias Mohammed Khayyat, Jawad Ahmed Abu Azk and Ziad Mahmoud el-Helou. A fifth suspect, Fakhr Al Mahrouq el-Amri, is being tried in absentia. One defendant told the court he had killed Mr. Arafat in order to defend Nasserism and avenge our nation and our leader, Abu Ali Isaid, a guerrilla leader who was killed in Jordan last July.

Arab Legal Officials  
Defense counsel included officials of the Egyptian, Algerian, Libyan and Palestinian Bar Associations as well as representatives from Syria, Kuwait and Iraq. Mustafa Baradei, chairman of the Egyptian Bar Association and the Arab Federation of Lawyers, urged the court to release the defendants because there was no proof that they had fired the fatal shot. "Even if they were responsible for it," Mr. Baradei added, "their act is no crime, but a commando action. . . . The four were in a state of legitimate defense of the self and the land." The Libyan, Kuwaiti and Palestinian lawyers also urged the court today to release the four guerrillas. Abdullah Sharaf Eddin, chairman of the Libyan Bar Association, said that President Mawad Qadhafi of Libya was ready to guarantee that the four would appear again in court when necessary. The three-man civilian court will resume hearings tomorrow. It ordered the detention of the defendants continued.

Japan-Mongolia Ties

TOKYO, Feb. 20 (AP).—Japan and Mongolia have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level, the Japanese Foreign Ministry said yesterday.

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EXCHANGING GLIMPSES—Peking residents line road from airport to city to watch arrival of U.S. newsmen.

U.S. Acclaims First TV Sent From Peking

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (WP).—The first television transmission to the United States from China was received in clear and sparkling color, officials of the Communications Satellite Corp. known as Comsat, reported here. They received Monday night at Comsat's station in Janssburg, Calif. The transmission was beamed by a mobile station in two trailers set up in Peking to an Intelsat TV communications satellite in stationary orbit over the Pacific.

The American engineers in Peking were forbidden by the Chinese to transmit anything else but a test pattern and color bars. "The Chinese are insistent that there be no television coverage until the big splash of President Nixon's arrival in Peking Monday morning their time," said William Wood, a Comsat vice-president. "The Chinese are insistent that they call the shots," Mr. Wood continued. "They want to be the complete hosts."

China to Buy Station  
The mobile ground station in Peking was leased by the Hughes Aircraft Co. to China's bureau of long-distance telecommunications. A second ground station being erected in Shanghai will be bought by the Chinese. The world will be able to follow President Nixon's travels through China through the ground stations and the communications satellite. China itself has only a few radio circuits overseas.

Technicians from Comsat and the Hughes company, who are in China setting up the ground station, communicate daily with their offices in the United States to report on progress. Mr. Wood said the technicians were being treated well and could water freely around the city. "Their very wish is being taken care of," he said. "The food and living facilities are excellent."

Nixon to Meet Chou in Peking Today

(Continued from Page 1)

Chinese Revolution and the Great Hall of the People. The Great Hall, constructed in socialist-realist style, was built by more than 14,000 people in 11 months during the 1958-1959 period known as the Great Leap Forward. The President and his party will be lodged in a compound of guest houses. The guest houses, originally built for Soviet and technicians in the 1950s, are modern two-story and three-story buildings set in a sector called Jade Spring Park. They received Monday night at Comsat's station in Janssburg, Calif. The transmission was beamed by a mobile station in two trailers set up in Peking to an Intelsat TV communications satellite in stationary orbit over the Pacific.

Maximum Security  
The park is a maximum-security area surrounded by electrified fencing. Several Chinese leaders also reside in a sector of the park. The first round of talks begins this afternoon. The discussions will take place in the Great Hall of the People, where Mr. Chou will be in his office. Speaking to newsmen aboard the Spirit of 76 yesterday, the President stressed that he and the Chinese leaders were meeting as total strangers without any clear philosophical understanding of each other.

Mr. Nixon explained that this contrasts with his encounters with such other world leaders as Japanese Premier Eisaku Sato and British Prime Minister Edward Heath. "Because of a lack of communication, we are as much a mystery to them as they are a mystery to us," he said. "Some Similarities"  
He voiced the hope that he would find a common basis for discussing the practical problems which may arise in his talks with the Chinese, adding that "it would be useful on the part of both sides to discuss our philosophical backgrounds, differences and some similarities."

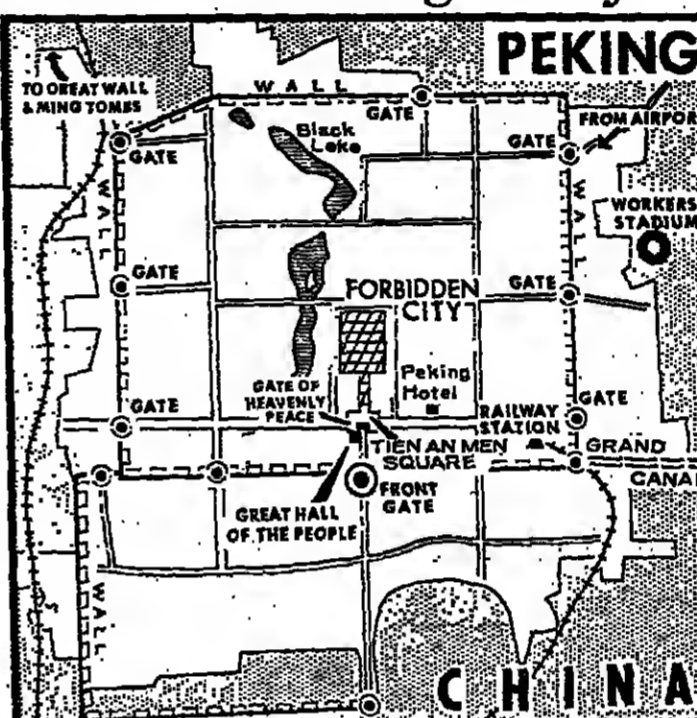
Combining his comments of the Chinese, Mr. Nixon said that they take "the long view." He said that his own approach to world problems "is not tactical." He disclosed that his daily sessions with the Chinese will last two hours in the afternoon. Referring to the likelihood that long sessions will feature lots of tea, the President said that he likes tea.

According to Western diplomat sources here, the President is apt to find himself confronted with profound philosophical discussions when he meets Mr. Mao. In recent meetings with foreigners, these sources say, Mr. Mao has asked his guests such abstract questions as whether they believe in God. In other conversations with foreigners lately these sources recall, Mr. Mao has also asked over subjects like the historical relations of peoples and their destinies.

"Making History"  
Mr. Chou will probably get down to practical matters. Or, as one diplomat here has described the difference between the two Chinese leaders, "Mao is a philosopher of history and Chou is making history." Western diplomats believe that Mr. Chou will make it clear to the President that Peking fully supports the Vietnamese Communist, and will in no way show any sympathy for the administration's Indochina policy. These diplomats suggest that the premier may take the line that a long way off, and that a U.S. withdrawal does not necessarily suggest a Communist takeover in Saigon.

There is some indication here that the North Vietnamese and other Indochinese Communist movements are planning to hold a meeting soon with the former Cambodian chief of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who has been living in Peking since his ouster in March, 1970. Prince Sihanouk is now in Hanoi, but he has said he would be willing to meet Mr. Nixon and could return to Peking to do so.

Rumor on Le Duc Tho  
There is no confirmation of reports that North Vietnamese Politburo member Le Duc Tho now is in Peking to see the President. Some sources believe, however, that Mr. Chou would be receptive to arranging an encounter between Mr. Nixon and the Hanoi leader. Even though they are giving the President relatively low-key treatment domestically, the Chinese are cooperating in extraordinary fashion with the nearly 200 American newsmen and technicians here to cover the visit.



PEKING—Among the places President Nixon will visit on his arrival in China today will be Peking's Forbidden City. A motorcade will take the Nixon party from the airport, through a gate in the wall, to Tien An Men Square, and the Great Hall of the People.

Prayer by Nixon  
AGANA, Guam, Feb. 21 (Monday) (UPI).—Mr. Nixon left here today on the last lap of his trip to China with a publicly expressed prayer that as a result of his trip "a new day may begin for the whole world." He spent last night on Guam resting at the seaside residence of Rear Adm. Paul E. Vugli, commander of U.S. naval forces in the Marianas.

British Mine Union Leaders Recommend End of Walkout  
(Continued from Page 1)  
power cuts so far brought on by the strike. More than 1.5 million workers have been laid off by industries member Le Duc Tho now is in Peking to see the President. Some sources believe, however, that Mr. Chou would be receptive to arranging an encounter between Mr. Nixon and the Hanoi leader. Even though they are giving the President relatively low-key treatment domestically, the Chinese are cooperating in extraordinary fashion with the nearly 200 American newsmen and technicians here to cover the visit.

After the settlement, the leader of the coal miners' union, Joe Gormley, declared jubilantly: "We have won more concessions in the last 24 hours than we have done in the last 20 years." But not all miners agreed. Their leaders in the County of Kent decided to reject the proposals. They also recommended that a protest be made to the national executive for ordering withdrawal of pickets before the result of the miners' ballot is known. The miners will vote on the issue Wednesday.

There are about 3,000 miners in the Kent area out of a total national force of 280,000 workers. Yesterday the South Wales miners' executive, which represents 34,000 of Britain's miners, unanimously agreed to accept the terms reached between the Coal Board and the national union leaders yesterday. Other pockets of resistance were still thought likely in some areas of Scotland and Yorkshire. A National Union of Mine workers spokesman said today that ballot papers for Wednesday's vote by the miners had been distributed.

"We should have the result by Saturday," he said. Although coal has started to move again by train, truck and barge, Trade and Industry Secretary John Davies warned yesterday that it could be a month before full power is restored. The settlement terms have come as a blow to the Conservative government's pay strategy, designed to hold down wage increases and prevent inflation.

Mr. Heath and his ministers are anxious to make clear that the miners were a special case and other unions should not expect to base future wage claims on the Wilberforce findings. Coal Board chairman Derek Egan said yesterday that it was too early to calculate the total cost of the strike, but he said the board lost about \$10 million a week during the six-week dispute. This figure will undoubtedly pale in comparison with the cost to the nation's industry as a whole.

Writer Accused Of Attempt to Kill Iraq Ex-Premier  
LONDON, Feb. 20 (UPI).—Police charged an Iraqi-born writer yesterday with the attempted murder of Gen. Abdul Razzak al-Nayef, former premier of Iraq. Gen. Nayef's 38-year-old wife, Gamya, foiled the attempt of three men to assassinate her husband Friday night when she threw herself in front of him as the gunmen opened fire at Gen. Nayef's front door. Police said yesterday they had charged Yusef Qasim, 39, who gave a London address, with attempted murder. He will appear at Marylebone Magistrates' Court tomorrow morning, police said. The general's wife was taken off the danger list at Middlesex Hospital last night, and doctors said her condition was "comfortable." She received three bullet wounds.

Arms Shipments Likely Soon

Congressional Curbs on Aid To Pakistan Waived by Nixon

By Benjamin Welles

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (NYT).—President Nixon has notified Congress that conditions in Pakistan are returning to normal and therefore congressional restrictions on U.S. military and economic aid to that country no longer apply. The President's action has caused concern in congressional circles that the administration is planning an early resumption of military assistance to Pakistan. Some suspect that this will be "sweetened" by preliminary humanitarian assistance. The congressional restrictions voted last summer barred all except humanitarian aid until conditions in East Pakistan had returned to normal and the Bengali refugees—estimated at 9 million—who fled to India were able to return to their homes. Mr. Nixon has informed Congress that Pakistan, as a result of the recent war with India, has lost "control of its east wing"—now called Bangladesh—and thus cannot be held accountable for conditions there. He also noted that the bulk of the refugees have returned to their homeland. According to recent testimony before the Senate subcommittee on refugees, the administration is awaiting an estimate of needs before committing itself to furnishing humanitarian aid for the 70 million inhabitants of Bangladesh. About \$87 million in U.S. aid to India was suspended as the outbreak of hostilities, although \$18 million in outstanding commitments was allowed to continue. Mr. Nixon's notification was signed Feb. 9 and passed by the State Department to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Feb. 14. In effect, his determination waives the so-called Satcha-Chagall amendments to the foreign assistance bill, which were voted last summer when Pakistan's repressive measures in East Pakistan created widespread congressional and public anger. Senior officials said Friday that the administration was nearing agreement with Pakistan on resumption of PL 480 shipments, which Pakistan has urgently requested. Such assistance comes from U.S. stores of surplus foods. Chartered ships loaded with food may sail within the next three to four weeks, they said, and the total involved may exceed \$15 million. There were also reports in Congress that the administration is also contemplating replacing the submarine Diabolo, which the U.S. had furnished to Pakistan on loan and which was lost—under circumstances still unclear—off the east coast of India during the recent hostilities of Dec. 8-14.

London Plan On Ulster Is Seen at Hand

(Continued from Page 1)  
tant-dominated provincial Parliament, elected under the British one-man-one-vote system, should be replaced by a system of "representative democracy." This would give the Catholic minority a voice not merely in Parliament but in government. Commitment by Catholic politicians to a united Ireland should not be a bar to a seat in the new government system. A temporary commission should conduct the province's affairs while Mr. Lynch's government and Britain would iron out details of the new system in talks with Northern Ireland politicians, both of the Protestant-based government and of the Catholic opposition. Proposals on these lines would probably be linked with a phasing out of involvement without trial of suspected subversives and perhaps an amnesty. These measures would be designed to bring the opposition Social Democratic and Labor party back into Northern Ireland's political life. The party is pledged to boycott all forms of talks until internal ends. All six of its members in the provincial Parliament face the prospect of mandatory jail terms for breaking the government's ban on political marches. The great snag facing the Lynch proposal or virtually any other is that extremists on both sides of the Northern Ireland border will reject them out of hand.

Struggle Pledged  
The IRA says it is "out for a fight to the finish for a united Ireland. Hardline Protestants, led by Northern Ireland's former home affairs minister, William Craig, are organizing an armed struggle against any tampering with the present parliamentary system. Mr. Lynch yesterday and Mr. O'Malley today castigated IRA violence in the North and charged that it was delaying peaceful reunification of Ireland. Violence continued in Northern Ireland as British troops fought a pitched battle with guerrillas and rioters tonight in Londonderry's worst outbreak of violence since "Bloody Sunday." Soldiers also clashed twice with civilians from the neighboring Irish Republic who crossed into Northern Ireland to fill containers blasted in British troops fought military operations designed to reduce guerrilla infiltration. British military headquarters reported sporadic shooting at army patrols and posts throughout the day in Londonderry. There has been relatively calm since Jan. 30, when 13 civilians died as a banned civil rights march was broken up by paratroopers. The main trouble came late in the day when about 200 youths built barricades on the borders of the Bogside Catholic ghetto and British troops with rocks, bottles and bricks. About 300 soldiers repelled with volleys of tear gas, rubber gas and rubber bullets and laid down a thick screen of choking smoke. Shooting Begins  
Then, the army said, concentrated gunfire was aimed at the soldiers over the heads of the rioters manning barricades. The troops shot back "at selected targets." An army spokesman said, "About 50 shots were fired at our men, and it can be judged that we would have returned about the same number of shots." In Londonderry yesterday a sniper shot, a British Army sergeant major in the head and the IRA claimed later that it was the beginning of "retaliatory action" for the 13 deaths in Londonderry on Jan. 30. Sgt. Maj. Gordon Connell, 34, underwent an emergency operation at a Londonderry hospital last night and was listed in serious condition. Hundreds of Northern Ireland Protestants yesterday signed up in Mr. Craig's armed militia pledged to fight any move toward a united Ireland. "We will fight to stay British, and when I say fight I mean exactly that," cried Billy Hull, a veteran labor union chief who is another leader of Mr. Craig's Ulster Vanguard movement.

New Delhi's Offer of Talks

(Continued from Page 1)  
months' imprisonment on treason charges brought by former Pakistan President Mohammed Yahya Khan. The operative section of the 200-word Indian letter, signed by Sumar Sen, India's permanent UN representative, said: "The government of India is firmly convinced that lasting peace between India and Pakistan can and should be achieved as soon as possible in the interests of both countries and peoples." "For this purpose, the government of India is prepared to have direct talks with the government of Pakistan at any time, at any level and without any preconditions." Use of the phrase "direct talks" in the letter suggested that India preferred a bilateral conference that would be arranged and conducted by the two nations "on their own" without any third-country assistance such as Russia offered in January, 1966, following the previous India-Pakistan war. Any India-Pakistan conference could be expected to involve the 25-year-old dispute over Kashmir, where India made limited strategic gains during the December war.

Dacca Calm About U.S.  
DACCAL, Feb. 20 (AP).—Bangladesh Foreign Minister Abdur Samad Azad in an apparent diplomatic gesture to the United States, said yesterday that his government is prepared to wait for some time for recognition by Washington. "We are in no hurry," he said as a news conference when asked how long the former U.S. Communist Party member—who was previously accredited to Pakistan—would be allowed to fly the American flag on its office building and on consular vehicles without U.S. recognition of Bangladesh. "We are ready to give sufficient time to a country like the United States, which has global responsibilities, to resolve policies in light of new realities."

British Mine Union Leaders Recommend End of Walkout  
(Continued from Page 1)  
power cuts so far brought on by the strike. More than 1.5 million workers have been laid off by industries member Le Duc Tho now is in Peking to see the President. Some sources believe, however, that Mr. Chou would be receptive to arranging an encounter between Mr. Nixon and the Hanoi leader. Even though they are giving the President relatively low-key treatment domestically, the Chinese are cooperating in extraordinary fashion with the nearly 200 American newsmen and technicians here to cover the visit.

After the settlement, the leader of the coal miners' union, Joe Gormley, declared jubilantly: "We have won more concessions in the last 24 hours than we have done in the last 20 years." But not all miners agreed. Their leaders in the County of Kent decided to reject the proposals. They also recommended that a protest be made to the national executive for ordering withdrawal of pickets before the result of the miners' ballot is known. The miners will vote on the issue Wednesday.

There are about 3,000 miners in the Kent area out of a total national force of 280,000 workers. Yesterday the South Wales miners' executive, which represents 34,000 of Britain's miners, unanimously agreed to accept the terms reached between the Coal Board and the national union leaders yesterday. Other pockets of resistance were still thought likely in some areas of Scotland and Yorkshire. A National Union of Mine workers spokesman said today that ballot papers for Wednesday's vote by the miners had been distributed.

"We should have the result by Saturday," he said. Although coal has started to move again by train, truck and barge, Trade and Industry Secretary John Davies warned yesterday that it could be a month before full power is restored. The settlement terms have come as a blow to the Conservative government's pay strategy, designed to hold down wage increases and prevent inflation.

Mr. Heath and his ministers are anxious to make clear that the miners were a special case and other unions should not expect to base future wage claims on the Wilberforce findings. Coal Board chairman Derek Egan said yesterday that it was too early to calculate the total cost of the strike, but he said the board lost about \$10 million a week during the six-week dispute. This figure will undoubtedly pale in comparison with the cost to the nation's industry as a whole.

**WEATHER**

	C	F	Remarks
ALABAMA	12	54	Overcast
ALASKA	12	38	Cloudy
ARIZONA	12	37	Cloudy
ARKANSAS	12	38	Cloudy
CALIFORNIA	12	38	Cloudy
CANADA	12	38	Cloudy
CHICAGO	12	38	Cloudy
CINCINNATI	12	38	Cloudy
CLEVELAND	12	38	Cloudy
DALLAS	12	38	Cloudy
DENVER	12	38	Cloudy
DETROIT	12	38	Cloudy
HOUSTON	12	38	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	12	38	Cloudy
MEMPHIS	12	38	Cloudy
MILWAUKEE	12	38	Cloudy
MINNEAPOLIS	12	38	Cloudy
MOBILE	12	38	Cloudy
MONTREAL	12	38	Cloudy
MOSCOW	12	38	Cloudy
MUNICH	12	38	Cloudy
NEW YORK	12	38	Cloudy
OSLO	12	38	Cloudy
PARIS	12	38	Cloudy
PETERSBURG	12	38	Cloudy
PRAGUE	12	38	Cloudy
ROME	12	38	Cloudy
ST. LOUIS	12	38	Cloudy
ST. PETERSBURG	12	38	Cloudy
TOKYO	12	38	Cloudy
VIENNA	12	38	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	12	38	Cloudy
YOKOHAMA	12	38	Cloudy

## Reagan Laments, Brown Hails Loss of Calif. Death Penalty

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20 (AP)—Gov. Ronald Reagan is "deeply disappointed and somewhat shocked" at a State Supreme Court decision which abolishes capital punishment in California.

"It's a case of the court setting itself up above the people and the legislature," he told a news conference.

He said he has asked the state attorney general to seek a rehearing of the case.

Gov. Reagan said the state legislature had dealt with the issue of capital punishment 25 times since 1888 and each time had upheld the death penalty.

The governor said he believed

the U.S. Supreme Court should uphold the constitutionality of capital punishment, and said the people of California might take steps to amend the state constitution to allow it in California.

Questions—Proof  
"I don't believe any body of proof has been presented that capital punishment is not a deterrent to crime," Gov. Reagan said.

Mr. Reagan's predecessor as governor, Edmund G. Brown, hailed Friday's court decision as "outrageous," and added, "I wish the legislature had the courage to do it rather than the courts. I guess they just didn't have the guts."

Mr. Brown, who appointed five of the seven supreme court justices, said he feels the ruling "will do more to reduce homicides in the State of California than anything that has been done in the last 100 years."

Mr. Brown said he was glad that now "we won't have the unholy spectacle of the state dragging people into the gas chamber—can produce a white I think only encourages psychopathic people to commit crimes."

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## Dockers End U.S. Strike; Vote 2 to 1

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20 (UPI)—West Coast longshoremen yesterday voted overwhelmingly to accept a proposed contract with the shipping industry to end the nation's longest dock

walkout.

The International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union said its rank and file voted 71 percent in favor of the pact, ending a 134-day strike.

The 18-month pact, which included a \$112-an-hour pay hike and a \$5.2-million annual package guaranteeing a minimum weekly wage, covered 15,000 dock workers in California, Oregon and Washington.

"Steady Man" Issue  
Earlier the Pacific Maritime Association, representing ship owners and stevedoring firms, ratified the contract subject to resolution of the "steady man" issue. An arbitrator, previously agreed upon, will rule soon on this facet of the contract.

"Steady men" are those skilled dock workers who are employed by individual firms on complex machinery and not drawn directly from the hiring hall. The union seeks rotation of all jobs to spread work among members.

The union said the contract would go into effect tomorrow and at that time at least 10,000 dock workers would report for work.

Grain Elevator Strike Ends  
CHICAGO, Feb. 20 (AP)—A strike against six grain elevator companies has ended after a six-month deadlock.

But it is feared that five million of the 25 million bushels of grain stored since the strike began may have been spoiled.

The walkout was by the local union branch of Grain Elevator, Flour and Feed Mill Workers, AFL-CIO. The men are expected to return to work Tuesday. Details of the agreement were not known.

## Nicaragua's President Says Hughes Is There on Business

PANAMA, Feb. 20 (AP)—Howard Hughes is in Nicaragua to discuss airline business, Nicaragua's President Anastasio Somoza Debenedictis said today.

Mr. Somoza has been in Panama since Thursday on an official visit. Mr. Hughes arrived in Managua the same day.

The Nicaraguan president said at a news conference that Nicaragua has for some time been negotiating aviation matters with private companies. Mr. Hughes, he noted, has aviation interests.

Representatives of Mr. Hughes, Mr. Somoza went on, visited Nicaragua some time ago and he extended an invitation to Mr. Hughes to come to Nicaragua.

Asked if he planned to meet personally with Mr. Hughes, Mr. Somoza smilingly replied that it depends "on whether we decide to do so."

Pressed for elaboration on what he meant by his interview with Mr. Somoza, Mr. Hughes said he was en route to El Salvador, Mexico, Miami and Honduras. It expects soon, he added, to have a route to Panama.

Mr. Hughes's airline, Hughes Air West, has routes between the United States and Mexico.

There can be a conjunction of interests, he said.

Mr. Hughes said that the mysterious billionaire remains hidden: "this weekend without giving any indication why he might be in the steaming tropical city."

Mr. Hughes has not been sighted in the Hotel Intercontinental, where he is believed staying.

At first, the eighth and ninth floors of the nine-story hotel were blocked off. Hotel officials maintained that the floors were closed for air-conditioning repairs.

One indication that Mr. Hughes might not actually be in the hotel was the lack of security around the pyramid-shaped structure.

In Nassau, the Bahamas, the political opposition charged that the departure of the plane has cost the Bahamas millions of dollars in free advertising.

The National Democratic party issued a statement saying: "Both the Progressive Liberal party government and the Free National Movement opposition must share the blame for chasing Hughes out of the Bahamas."

## Senate Backs Mrs. Whitman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (Reuters)—Marilyn Whitman, who supports the goals of women's liberation, was confirmed by the Senate Friday to serve on President Nixon's three-member Council of Economic Advisors.

Mrs. Whitman, 36, is the first woman to serve on the council and is the most senior woman on Mr. Nixon's staff.

She was formerly a professor at the University of Pittsburgh and has been serving as a member of the Price Commission, set up last year by Mr. Nixon to administer economic controls.

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BRAZILIAN BARGAIN—Two men in Belo Horizonte show off huge (143 pound—65 kg) agumarine they bought for \$50,000 from a backwoods prospector who found it recently in central Brazil. When experts valued the stone at \$350,000, the prospector said he was going back in the interior to look for another. "And if I find one," he said, "I'm going to go to Japan, the prices there are better."

## Mondale Pleads for More Desegregation

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (UPI)—Sen. Walter F. Mondale, D-Minn., said Friday that a two-year investigation by his Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity had pointed up the need for continued desegregation

of schools, and he made an impassioned appeal to the Senate to refrain from "standing in the schoolhouse" during the investigation.

Sen. Mondale is chairman of the committee appointed in 1970 to make a thorough study of the school desegregation controversy. The probe, he said, left him with

a deep conviction that "American education is failing children who are born black, brown or simply poor," and that integrated education is essential to ending the inequity.

"The country is at a crossroads," Sen. Mondale said. "School desegregation in the South is largely completed. But we from the North are now beginning to feel the pressure, which our colleagues from the South felt for so many years, to abandon the course set by the 14th Amendment."

"If we do, we will deal a blow to public education in the North and in the South, from which it may never recover."

In a lengthy Senate speech, Sen. Mondale summarized the findings of his committee, which has ended hearings and is preparing a final report, and sought to set the stage for defense against a "flood of anti-desegregation legislation that is scheduled for Senate action within a few days."

Two years ago, so open an advocacy for integration from a Northern liberal would not have been unusual, today such talk is scarce. "It came at the end of a week in which officials from President Nixon on down denounced 'forced busing for racial balance,'" Sen. Mondale said.

"None of the hundreds of educators with whom I have talked in the past two years supports this kind of effort. And the Supreme Court has made it crystal-clear that busing will be required only where it is reasonable and does not place undue burdens on schoolchildren."

Sen. Mondale said that education should be based on the principle that all children should have the opportunity to learn in a safe, sound, and decent school, regardless of their race or background.

"But if we bar the use of reasonable transportation as one tool for achieving desegregation, we will set in concrete much school segregation which is the clear and direct product of intentional government policy—segregation which would not exist if racial neutrality policies had been followed."

He said that contrary to popular impression, courts have not generally ordered excessive busing or engaged in indiscriminate busing. Recent government studies, he said, show that aggregate busing has not increased as a result of desegregation.

"And in the South's 28 largest school districts this year, 33 percent of the total black enrollment attend virtually all-black schools," he said. "This hardly indicates overzealous racial balancing."

New Amendment  
Southern senators, led by Sam J. Ervin, D.-N.C., introduced an additional amendment that would prohibit any school system from transporting students to achieve racial integration and make it unlawful to deny admission of students to schools nearest their homes.

A number of senators are sponsoring anti-busing amendments to the Constitution. In the House, the Judiciary Committee announced that it would begin hearings Feb. 28, rather than March 1 as previously announced, on some 50 constitutional amendments pending in that body. Rep. Emanuel Celler, D.-N.Y., the chairman, said 80 House members are sponsoring amendments and all 80 want to testify. The hearings are scheduled to continue through mid-March.

Priest Is Ordered Tried in Kidnap Tied to Basques  
BILBAO, Spain, Feb. 20 (Reuters)—Two men, one of them a Catholic priest, were yesterday ordered held for trial in connection with last month's kidnapping of industrialist Lorenzo Zabala.

The priest is the Rev. Felix Vergara, 41, who has been detained three times since Mr. Zabala's abduction on Jan. 19. Father Vergara was picked up most recently last Wednesday.

The other man was identified only as a Mr. Zabala, manager of a workers' savings bank, who was also detained Wednesday.

Thirty-five persons are now being held for trial on various charges as a result of a sweeping police roundup that followed the Zabala kidnapping. All are suspected members of the Basque nationalist organization, ETA.

Mr. Zabala was held for five days. He was released when a company of which he is a director agreed to the kidnappers' demands and rehired 188 employees who had been fired for illegal strikes.

## U.S. to Be a Tough Bargainer In Settling Soviet War Debts

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (UPI)—The United States will be a tough bargainer in forthcoming talks with the Soviet Union about settling its World War II debts to this nation, an administration official has disclosed.

Assistant Secretary of State Sidney Weintraub told a House subcommittee on foreign operations Friday that the United States hopes to begin talks soon and complete them before President Nixon's scheduled visit to Moscow in May.

Pressed by members as to whether the United States will again scale down its demands for repayment for war supplies sent to the Soviet Union, Mr. Weintraub said:

"We do intend to negotiate as toughly as we can to receive fair value for the goods, and we do intend to take into consideration that they have not paid anything all these years and have gained something through that."

Mr. Weintraub also stated that the negotiators will "not exclude the inflation factor," which would make the goods worth more in today's dollar than when shipped nearly 30 years ago.

But he would not discuss details such as how much the United States will ask or how the repayment should be made—in dollars, gold or some form of trade credits. These would be matters for negotiation, he indicated.

The Seafaring-Down  
The United States supplied the Soviet Union under a lend-lease arrangement with war goods valued at \$10.6 billion. At the end of the war, the United States asked for repayment of \$2.6 billion. This was later scaled down to \$1.3 billion and finally, in 1952, to \$800 million. At that time, Moscow offered to pay \$300 million. The last time the two nations discussed the matter, in

1960, the Russians requested trade concessions and did not make a money offer.

Rep. Ogden R. Reid, R.-N.Y., said it would be unfortunate if the United States went into negotiations asking anything less than \$800 million. He suggested that, considering inflation, the United States should demand more.

The Russians asked for a resumption of the debt talks after Maurice Stans, former Secretary of Commerce, told them during a visit to Moscow last fall that increased trade between the two nations could be arranged more easily once the debt issue is settled.

Austria, Romania Urge Preparation Of Europe Talks  
VIENNA, Feb. 20 (Reuters)—Austria and Romania Friday jointly advocated that a start be made as soon as possible on multilateral preparations for an all-European security conference.

Both countries support for an early start to such preparatory negotiations was contained in a joint communiqué released here on the next to last day of a five-day visit to Vienna by Romanian Foreign Minister Corneliu Manescu.

During his stay, Mr. Manescu met Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and President Franz Jonas and also had several working sessions with his Austrian counterpart, Rudolf Kirchschläger.

Their talks centered on ways of expanding bilateral commercial ties as well as on the convening of a European security conference—long sought by the Soviet Union.

Mock-Up of the Boeing SST May Go to Museum of Speed  
SEATTLE, Feb. 20 (UPI)—Although the American supersonic transport is a dead project, killed by congressional action last year, the \$10.7 million SST mock-up may end up as a giant museum piece.

Marks O. Morrison of Lyman, Neb., who Friday submitted a high bid of \$3,119 at an auction of the huge model, said he intends to display it at a Boeing Hall of Fame he plans to build on Utah's Bonneville Salt Flats, site of many land speed record attempts.

Mr. Morrison, a banker and manufacturer in the small west Nebraska town, was joined in the bid by a partner, Don Otis, a Rocklin, Calif., businessman.

The sleek 288-foot-long model of the proposed 1,800-mile-an-hour SST will be "enshrined as a symbol of the technology and manpower devoted to it," Mr. Morrison said.

Although environmentalists condemned the SST, Boeing was proud of the technological advances designed into the craft. Some 7,000 persons were working on the SST at Boeing in Seattle when Congress killed the project by denying it further federal funding.

Mr. Morrison said that he had asked city officials of Wendover, Utah, west of Salt Lake City, about providing necessary utilities for the proposed museum.

He estimated cost of construction of the museum and installation of the SST mock-up in it at \$500,000.

Mr. Morrison described his interest in the SST model as "partly a business venture and kind of a hobby."

Three years ago, he said, he successfully bid \$700,000 for a former Army base at Edgemont, S.D., which he said he turned into the world's largest continuous cattle feeding operation.

He is president of the Farmers State Bank of Lyman and heads a firm, he said, that manufactures rubber hoses in Lyman.

Concorde Invited To U.S. Exhibit  
PARIS, Feb. 20 (AP)—The U.S. government "strongly wishes" a French-British supersonic Concorde jetliner to be shown at an exhibit opening May 21 at Washington's Dulles Airport, but no decision yet has been made for such a trip, French Transport Minister Jean Chamant said today.

Mr. Chamant said he told U.S. Secretary of Transportation John Volpe, who made the request, "that the decision was up to both the French and the British governments." Both Aerospace Industries of France and the British Aircraft Corporation, co-builders of the plane, recently indicated that their test-flight program would prohibit a trip to America at such an early date.

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## 5 U.S. Fliers Are Heard on Hanoi Radio

Among 6 Shot Down Last Week, U.S. Says

SAIGON, Feb. 20 (UPI)—Five American pilots shot down over North Vietnam during heavy bombing raids last week were presented at a news conference in Hanoi yesterday, Radio Hanoi said.

The Pentagon confirmed that the five men were missing.

Radio Hanoi broadcast the names of the five pilots, who represented all but one of six pilots the U.S. command said were lost aboard three American jets shot down by missiles during 28 hours of raids Wednesday and Thursday.

Vietnamese translation drowned out much of what four of the pilots had to say, and it was impossible to distinguish them.

Radio Hanoi identified them, and the Pentagon later verified their names as Lt. Ralph William Galati, 22, "from Pennsylvania"; Capt. William Ralph Schwetfeger, 23, "from Oklahoma"; Capt. Kenneth John Frasier, 23, "from New York"; Capt. James Dickinson Cutter, 32, "from Kentucky"; and Capt. Edwin Alexander Hawley, 27, "from Alabama."

Over Quang Binh  
Lt. Galati and Capt. Schwetfeger were shot down in an F-4 Phantom jet Wednesday, the radio said. Capt. Frasier and Capt. Cutter on Thursday in an F-105 jet-fighter and Capt. Hawley also on Thursday in a Phantom. Radio Hanoi said all were shot down over Quang Binh Province.

According to the broadcast, "Capt. Frasier suffered a broken right arm, Capt. Cutter a cheek wound and Capt. Hawley facial burns."

The Hanoi broadcast said, "Many newsmen, television correspondents, military and press attaches and members of the International Control Commission attended the conference" at which the pilots were presented.

It said the conference was held to present proof of the new war actions against North Vietnam on Wednesday and Thursday, when about 125 U.S. planes struck at targets within 10 miles of the Demilitarized Zone and claimed to have knocked out seven long-range 130-mm artillery pieces there.

Thais Capture A Moslem Camp Of Separatists  
BANGKOK, Feb. 20 (Reuters)—Police have captured a key Moslem separatist guerrilla camp in southern Thailand, and on the border with Malaysia, provincial police sources said yesterday.

About 1,000 special and regular police yesterday seized the camp in the Raman district of Yala Province about 900 miles south of Bangkok. They moved in after two days of intensive strikes by helicopter gunships and heavy artillery and suffered no casualties.

The sources said the guerrillas fled the camp without offering resistance and leaving behind trails of blood.

The guerrillas belong to the "National Liberation Army of the Patani Republic," which wants the secession of the predominantly Moslem provinces in the south from Thailand.

The camp contained living quarters built in treepots and capable of accommodating 200 people.

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## A Matter of Life and Death

The action of the Supreme Court of California—most populous state in the Union—in declaring that the death penalty violates the state constitution's provision against "cruel or unusual" punishment is deeply significant on many counts. Most immediately, it means that 106 persons who had faced legal death for crimes committed in California—including the assassin of Robert Kennedy and the killers of Sharon Tate—are now sentenced to life imprisonment. And the court's opinion provides a moving and eloquent argument against a process that, in the court's words, "dehumanizes and degrades all who participate" in it.

What effect this will have on the Supreme Court of the United States, which is also to rule upon the death penalty in the light of the U.S. Constitution ban on "cruel and unusual" punishment, remains to be seen. That it is certain to strengthen a movement which has led 10 states to ban capital punishment by legislative action, and the courts of another—New Jersey—to outlaw it, may be taken for granted.

One special aspect of the California opinion is that the Supreme Court there translated the language of its constitution into modern terms. Death at the hands of the law was not cruel or unusual when California's constitution was adopted. It certainly was neither when the Constitution of the United States was adopted, when the nation's leaders were only beginning to temper the harshness of the British penal codes by ending executions for robbery and many crimes other than murder; only a few years before the adoption of the Constitution, the State of Massachusetts had whipped, maimed and imprisoned a counterfeiter—and this was considered more humane than the previous

penalty—death. Had the California court acted—or should the Supreme Court of the United States act—in the spirit of Chief Justice Taney in the Dred Scott case, when slavery was considered wholly in the atmosphere prevailing when the Constitution was written, the verdict must have gone the other way.

Another point—and one which also applies to the numerous recent opinions of the United States Supreme Court with respect to the rights of defendants in criminal cases—is that these mitigations of the impact of the law upon those accused or convicted of crime do not come at a time of relative tranquility, or of a low incidence of crime. Quite the contrary: Criminal violence has risen spectacularly, and murder, robbery and even rape have been given political justifications. The lone dissenter on the California Supreme Court argued that the death penalty should be retained as a deterrent in a time of increasing criminal activity, and the same line of reasoning inspired Gov. Reagan's opposition to the decision, and his present effort to reverse it by constitutional amendment.

Thus, the United States is engaged in a dramatic effort to repeal the *lex talionis* in a period when many are calling for the law of reprisal to be applied more strictly. It is seeking, in many ways, to find substitutes for the older penalty of public violence while at the same time struggling with private violence. Much is at stake here. But the California court has refined the issue to the credibility of institutions that insist upon the individual's regard for the sanctity of human life while reserving to themselves the right to violate that sanctity—in cold blood.

## Painful Steps Toward Europe

Prime Minister Heath's eight-vote majority for British entry into the Common Market in a House of Commons of 630 is a rude reminder of the crucial ground yet to be covered in building a bigger, stronger European community. At stake was not only the life of Mr. Heath's Conservative government but the fateful question of whether Britain, at a symbolic two minutes to midnight, would again turn its back on Europe.

Mr. Heath had declared that if he lost he would ask the Queen to dissolve Parliament. The consequent elections, in a time when Britain has been paralyzed by the coal strike and record unemployment, would surely have brought the Labor party to power. And not even such a master of the strategic turnaround as Harold Wilson would have been able during the life of the next Parliament to lead Britain back into rapport with an outraged community.

It is distasteful to Mr. Heath to survive only because of six affirmative votes from the tiny Liberal party, which in 20 years has never wavered in its support for British entry. Even the prime minister's threat of dissolution and electoral disaster failed to persuade 15 of his Tory colleagues who voted against the government and five others who abstained.

The "Europeans" in the Labor party were tarnished by this test. In October, when only entry "in principle" was at issue, deputy leader Roy Jenkins and 58 Labor colleagues voted with the government. This time, when the bill involved limited grants of sovereignty to the community, no Labor member

voted yes. This elevation of party unity over principle made even more disgraceful the physical attack by Labor zealots in Commons on Liberal leader Jeremy Thorpe, who held to his pro-community commitment.

With crucial parliamentary tests still ahead on the Common Market, Mr. Jenkins and his supporters may be forced to rethink their position. If they vote their consciences they will be pilloried by their own ranks for keeping the Tories in power; but if they again put party unity first they will risk the advance into Europe that they have long regarded as vital for Britain's future.

The narrow escape for the Common Market bill at Westminster is not the only reason for evaporation of that euphoria over a stronger European community whipped up by the signing of the Treaty of Brussels last month. With the coal strike and the convulsion in Northern Ireland, the community's worries about Britain extend beyond parliamentary arithmetic.

Ireland's mandatory referendum on Common Market entry, expected this spring, may be postponed because of the Ulster crisis. Denmark has already put off its referendum from June to September. Norway, the fourth prospective new community member, may do the same. A United States of Europe is still far in the distant future; as the British vote indicates, even the progress toward a functioning European community of 10 members is likely henceforth to be slow and painful.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

### International Opinion

#### Nixon's Peking Visit

Notwithstanding the precautions in his public statements, it is obvious that Mr. Nixon will have to come back from Peking with a few concrete results if he does not want to disappoint public opinion. Among those most frequently mentioned in circles close to the White House are the release of three Americans still held prisoner in China, the initiation of cultural, scientific and commercial exchanges, and the creation of a "structure of communication" between Washington and Peking.

Since formal diplomatic relations are ruled out, this "structure" might consist of periodic diplomatic encounters in New York, Washington or Peking, or the installation in Peking of an American mission officially connected with the embassy of another country. Yet Mr. Nixon has, as of now, attained a considerable result: he has managed to make China respectable for American public opinion, this very China which he

was still denouncing on every possible occasion a few years ago. Yet the new sympathy—very romantic as it always the case with Americans—is somewhat ambiguous. This is why the President is now doomed to feed it.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

\* \* \*

The trouble with any historic meeting—as this one undoubtedly is—is that it arouses ambitious hopes that tend to be fanned by all the inevitable and necessary exposure of press and television coverage. Yet the most important thing about this meeting is likely to be the simple fact that it has taken place at all. Merely by going to Peking, President Nixon will have bridged one of the greatest political and ideological divides of our time. How long that bridge holds and what crosses over it are matters for the future. All that need concern us now is that it has come to exist.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 21, 1897

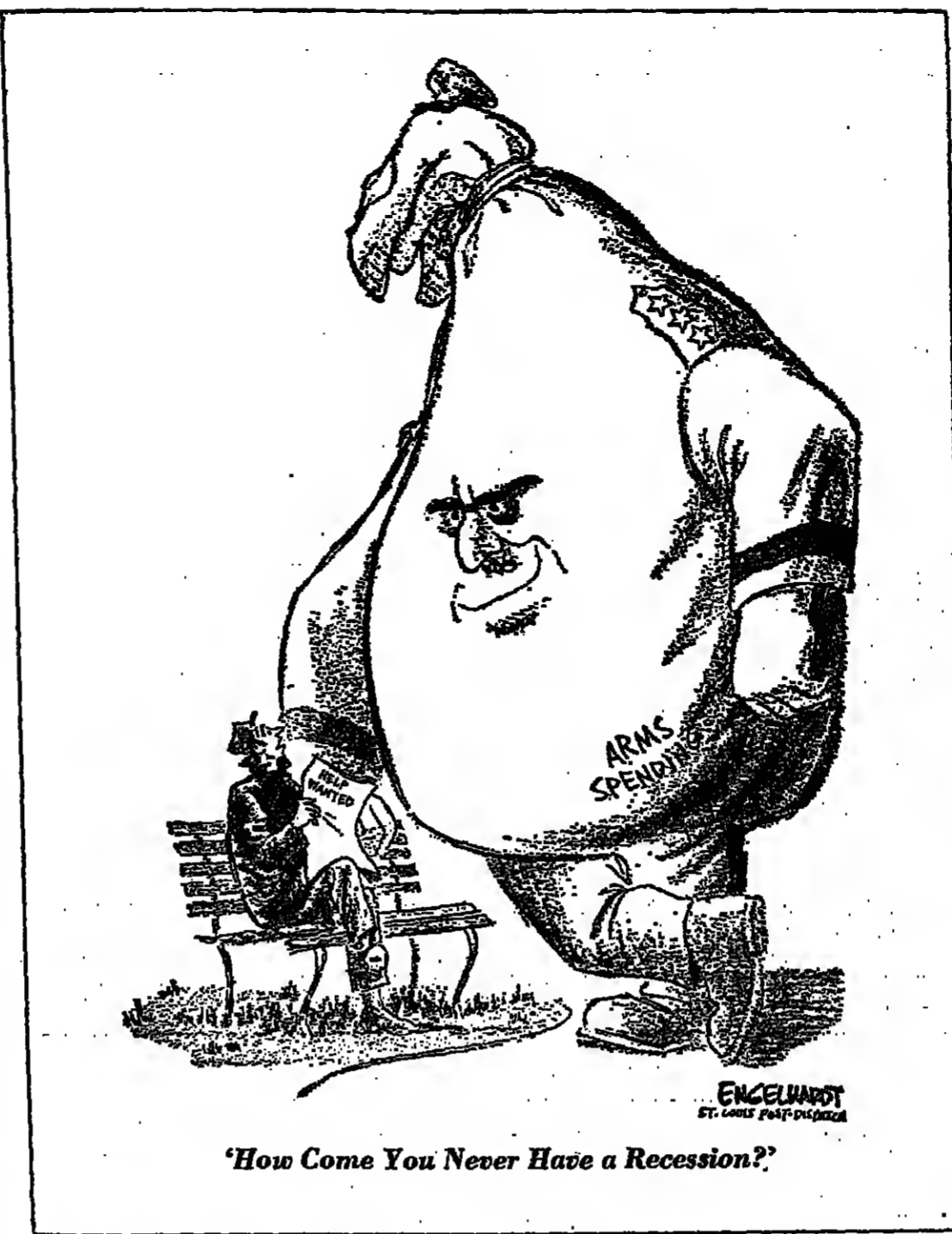
PARIS.—The "Relais" points out that the Vendôme column is still closed to the public and no one may enjoy the magnificent view of Paris which can be obtained from the balcony. The reason for this is that some years ago a number of people threw themselves from the top and in one or two cases fell upon the sharp-pointed railings which surround the base. Many complaints were received from inhabitants of the quarter with the result that the column was closed.

#### Fifty Years Ago

February 21, 1922

BOSTON.—Sunday checkers and chess in Massachusetts fell to their doom, when, by an overwhelming vote, the House of Representatives refused to substitute for an adverse report the bill to permit Sunday playing of those games. As a result, under the present statute of outlawry, persons engaged in pushing checkers across the squared board on the Sabbath are to be classed as desperadoes. The measure was filed after a struggle had been conducted for playing in public on a Sunday.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.



"How Come You Never Have a Recession?"

## Outlook for the Talks in Peking

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The Nixon-Chou En-lai talks in Peking will be hard to understand unless they are analyzed on the three levels of propaganda, politics and philosophy.

On the level of propaganda, both sides have much to gain by achieving, or at least appearing to achieve, a good beginning in a long process of negotiation, and both have much to lose by an open break.

For Chou En-lai, the talks are a chance to dramatize the growing importance of the new China over worldwide television, with the American President as a self-invited guest and the spectacular scenes of the Forbidden City and the Great Wall as a backdrop. For President Nixon, his journey to Peking will be seen as clear evidence of his proclaimed objective of moving away from the policy of containing the Communist states toward negotiation with them for a new order in the world.

On the level of national politics, Chou En-lai has risked and endured a split in the Peking government during his efforts to arrange these talks and is not, therefore, likely to see them fail, even if he makes no fundamental concessions to make them succeed. Likewise, Nixon has a great deal to gain—maybe even his re-election in November—if he does nothing more than conduct a civilized and candid discourse and arrange for it to be continued in the future.

#### Effects on Bloc

On the level of world politics, it would be advantageous for China, in its embittered and even ominous relations with the Soviet Union, to have the Moscow leaders and the leaders of other Communist states observe the establishment of better relations with the United States.

For the United States, however, there is perhaps a greater risk in moving toward so dramatic a reconciliation with China. This could complicate Washington's relations with Japan, the Soviet Union, India and South Vietnam, but even so an open break with China could be a threat to the President's world policy and might even encourage the revival of the Sino-Soviet alliance.

Accordingly, the outlook for specific agreements on Taiwan, Vietnam, Japan and the U.S.S.R. being so remote, the talks are likely to concentrate on the level of philosophy and in the long run the philosophic talks in this first meeting could be more important than anything else.

It should be remembered that the United States and China have been negotiating on and off ever since the Korean truce negotiations at Panmunjom in 1953 and have made very little progress during most of this past generation mainly because the two sides saw the future organization of the world from such totally different philosophic points of view. It was not only that they differed at Panmunjom and later

on the protracted Warsaw talks about Korea, Vietnam and the rest of Southeast Asia, but they differed over the meaning of their own civilizations, and the relationships of nation to nation and even of the individual citizen to the state.

Kenneth T. Young, deputy U.S. representative at the Panmunjom talks, spelled out the consequences of these divergences in a book entitled "Negotiating With the Chinese Communists."

"Aged in different histories and cultures," he wrote, "the negotiating styles of the Americans and Chinese Communists operate on utterly different conceptions of time. The Americans hurry, while the Chinese Communists wait. They contemplate historical cycles; the Americans watch the clock. The man from Washington thus consumes time; the man from Peking uses it. The Moslems negotiating style spans time but does not measure it. The way Americans do, because the Moslem sense of invincibility is timeless—the Chinese believe the struggle over 'imperialism' will extend through a long period of history before achieving victory...."

#### U.S. Disadvantage

So long as the bargaining was kept at the level of propaganda, or haggling over specifics at Panmunjom, Young felt that the Americans were at a distinct disadvantage. He thought the Washington negotiators emphasized accuracy, fact dealing and good faith, whereas, he insisted, the Peking negotiators were not looking for compromise but surrender.

The contrast between Young's testimony and Henry Kissinger's experience with Chou En-lai over the last few months, however, is striking. Kissinger, stuck to the philosophy of the problem, and left the practical details to the technicians. Chou En-lai approached him the same way. Let's get the principles straight, he said; the difficult practicalities may then be worked out over much longer period of time. At one point in these Chou-Kissinger conversations, Kissinger took considerable time over the meaning of words in the two languages, and Chou En-lai finally put an end to it by insisting that as long as the "spirit" of their understanding was right, the words were secondary.

The chances are, therefore, that most of the Nixon-Chou talks will

be devoted to "getting the principles straight" and getting "the spirit right," and even this will be very difficult. For there are obviously fundamental differences between the two sides over what is the correct principle in Taiwan and Vietnam and on many other things.

Nevertheless, both sides obviously have more to gain by reaching an amiable standoff in Peking than by permitting the talks to be an open failure, and on this basis at least the process of negotiating will be continued until events and geography settle the conflicts over Taiwan and Vietnam.

The name of the special emissary was Henry Kissinger and the elections are from a book by Pakistani President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. When read in conjunction with statements made a decade later by the same Henry Kissinger, a somewhat more than special counsel of President Nixon, statements that enjoined "killing" of American policy in favor of a pro-Chinese Pakistan, one could ask: "I wonder who's Kissinger now?"

#### Values of 1962

The answer, of course, is that it is the same Kissinger but a different President in a different world. The outline of American policy is very much the same in long-range aspirations regarding this vast continent which the United States would like to preserve at peace; but the expression of policy is very much different because the external frame,

namely Russia, China and the Indian Ocean area, has entirely changed. In 1962 the peace of India was directly menaced by a China then regarded by the United States as the most hostile of foreign powers. Russia had not yet managed to get its feet in the Indian Ocean and Pakistan seemed much stronger than subsequently proved to be. Finally, the Indian Ocean had not yet been penetrated by Soviet warships and the British Navy was still apparently preponderant.

But South Asia's wheel of destiny has spun sharply. The China which struck India in 1962 to the horror of one American President is now the focal point of a new Oriental policy being devised by another American President. It is currently regarded with considerable friendship although it is American, not Chinese, leadership that has changed.

Everyone's policy has changed. As Mrs. Gandhi remarks a few days after "I suppose your attitude toward India changed when your policy toward China changed." Of this there can be no doubt.

Among other things, Nixon relied on Pakistan help to arrange the President's Peking picnic. Moreover, since Pakistan has become an American friend, it means formal ally of China during the 10 years since Kissinger first told this area's fortune. It was held necessary by Washington to signal support of Pakistan in its recent war with India—to assure that nothing might interrupt the Nixon visit.

Meanwhile Russia has taken over the function once assumed to be America's of developing in India a counterpoise to Chinese might in Asia. And, hard on the heels of Britain's withdrawal, Soviet naval vessels sailed into the Indian Ocean.

A readjustment in strategic

Nice.

LYNN MARTIN.

#### Douglas vs. Nixon

In two articles in the IHT Feb. 14, C.L. Sulzberger says that Zulfikar Ali Bhutto worked for Helen Gahagan Douglas 22 years ago in her campaign to unseat Richard Nixon from the House of Representatives. They never opposed each other for a House seat. In 1950, both Mrs. Douglas and Mr. Nixon were members of the House and they opposed each other in the election for the California U.S. Senate seat being vacated that year by Sheridan Downey.

PARIS.

TRD WILKS.

A U.S. Penchant

## Myths About China

By Joseph Kraft

EN ROUTE TO PEKING.—The President likened it to a moon shot, and even the few newsmen who played cards on the way out did it differently. They played for stakes designated in yuan, the Chinese currency.

So all of us, from the President on down, are reaching, trying to connect up the unknown with the familiar. In the process, there is already emerging a new American myth about China.

It is the myth of China as a great power, able to shoulder some of the security burden borne so long by the United States in the Pacific. It is a myth that is going to be very hard to down, for solid reasons cause Americans to look for self-deception on China.

The central fact about relations between this country and China is that we are not much mixed up in each other's affairs. American security does not depend, in any clear and present way, on what happens on the mainland of Asia. Neither does American economic, cultural or moral well-being.

Precisely because we are not deeply engaged, China has been for American opinion a focus of narcissism, an occasion for striking self-adoring poses. The Chinese provide a stage for acting out, without having to pay for it, our own notions of American generosity and disinterest and concern for the underdog.

The Open Door policy was the first example of the myth-making process. It was the implicit charge that the wicked Europeans and Japanese were illegitimately carving out for themselves hunks of Chinese territory. We Americans, in high-minded contrast, pledged ourselves to maintain the "territorial integrity" of China.

#### Lao and Order

But from the turn of the century through 1950, no regime in China could even begin to assure law and order. The true choice for foreigners was either intervention or abandonment of all interests. This fact, the Chinese recognized in practice by repeatedly winking at various incursions—particularly by the Japanese.

But for our own self-esteem, we kept bright and burnished the legend of China's "territorial integrity." In the name of "territorial integrity," Washington took many of the steps that led to Pearl Harbor. With the same thought in mind, this country, during World War II, heaped upon Chiang Kai-shek's China great-power attributes, including membership in the UN Security Council, which now seem absurd.

There is talk—fueled by André Malraux, the French writer and romantic China-lover who died with President Nixon early last week—about a great future for economic aid to China. And the general assumption is, as Newsweek put it, that "China stands a good chance to attain the status of superpower."

In fact, the case for China as a great power is very doubtful. The recent disappearance of Marshal Liu Xiao underlines the problem of the succession to Mao Tse-tung which has already ripped China apart once. The role of the army continues to be in doubt. That puts into question to what degree Peking's writ runs in the provinces—how far, even now, China is a modern, unified state.

#### I Wonder Who's Kissinger Now

By C. L. Sulzberger

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PARIS.

TRD WILKS.

With the collapse of Chiang's regime, another myth was served up—the myth of aggressive Communist China, sponsor of subversive wars in Asia and Africa and the forer of the revolutionary pace on the Soviet Union. Thanks to that notion, the United States didn't merely replace prostrate Japan as the balance against Soviet power in the Far East in the immediate postwar era.

This country convinced itself it was helping peace-loving, smaller nations stand up to the Chinese bully. Our presence in Southeast Asia was thus invested with the powerful moral purpose that worked to drive the country to deep into Vietnam.

The new myth, while not easy to pin down, can be palpably felt in conversations with the White House staff and the press entourage accompanying the President to China. The immense achievements of the Chinese revolution seem to be accepted on faith. There is a strong disposition even to believe that there has been brought forward in China "a new Marxist man."

#### Harmonies Spied

Between Mao's China and Nixon's America there are suddenly seen all kinds of harmonies. China is supposed to provide a way for this country to get out of Vietnam. Big deals, especially in oil, are spied in the commercial field. Pressure from Peking is said to make Moscow more amenable to deal with Washington.

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In fact, the case for China as a great power is very doubtful. The recent disappearance of Marshal Liu Xiao underlines the problem of the succession to Mao Tse-tung which has already ripped China apart once. The role of the army continues to be in doubt. That puts into question to what degree Peking's writ runs in the provinces—how far, even now, China is a modern, unified state.

Twice in the past, in 1941 and in 1965, distorted images of China have helped the United States talk itself into two avoidable wars. It would be a cruel mistake to go down that road again, no matter how pleasing to the self-esteem. So it is a sensible idea to be careful, very careful, about forming images of the new China.

There is every reason to believe Nixon's promise to "develop a new relationship with the countries on the subcontinent" and to start a "dialogue" with India while helping to heal up the wounds.

And Mrs. Gandhi, playing her cards with skill, seems anxious to avoid over-dependence on Soviet support and ready to work for friendship with what is left of Pakistan. She appears genuinely prepared to explore the road to new friendship with the United States. The only precondition is obvious recognition of Bangladesh and a more "accurate" American appreciation of India and its true intentions.

During the last 10 years the pattern of the subcontinent has indeed been shifted strikingly. To a certain degree, Washington and Moscow have actually reversed their respective policies here, while Peking and New Delhi have long since forgotten the famous Five Principles of Amity once promoted by Mao and Nehru.

But the basic elements remain. A subcontinent containing three quarters of a billion people, not divided into new political sectors and jealously eyed by a talking of enormous powers. Each fear that any tilt in any direction here could immensely harm its own respective position in the global strategic balance.

## Chilean Congress Votes Laws Limiting Socialist Programs

SANTIAGO, Feb. 20 (AP).—Chile's Congress voted overwhelmingly yesterday a series of constitutional amendments to block Marxist President Salvador Allende's efforts to give Chile a socialist economy.

The amendments were in a single bill that prohibited the administration from expropriating any kind of private property without specific legislation by Congress.

A joint session of the House and Senate gave the bill final approval in five separate votes, some of which were unanimous.

## OAU Assails British Policy On Rhodesia

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Feb. 20 (UPI).—African foreign ministers called on Britain last night to reverse its Rhodesia policy and urged the United Nations Security Council to tighten economic sanctions against the Rhodesian government.

Ending a six-day conference of the Organization of African Unity, the ministers adopted by acclamation a much tougher resolution than the one rejected by the Security Council at its special session here Feb. 4.

The OAU resolution said the conference "vehemently condemns the failure of the United Kingdom, as the administering power, to bring the rebellion in Southern Rhodesia to an end and deprecates the present maneuvers aimed at conferring legal status on the minority regime."

Agreements on Terms. This was a reference to last November's agreement between Britain and the white-minority Rhodesian government on terms for settling the former colony's unilateral declaration of independence.

The resolution called on Britain to abandon the settlement terms "in view of the rejection of the said proposals by the African population and to convene constitutional conference with 'genuine' African representation."

The resolution condemned Britain's "persistent use of the veto" in the Security Council "to entrench the minority regime" and noted that the OAU would increase aid to Rhodesian guerrilla movements.

## Turkish Police Kill Terrorist, Capture 6 Others in 2 Raids

ISTANBUL, Feb. 20 (Reuters).—Turkish security forces yesterday shot dead a self-confessed member of the underground Turkish People's Liberation Army during a raid on an Istanbul apartment house, and captured six other urban guerrillas in a basement gunfight.

An official announcement named the dead man as Ulas Bardaki, who escaped from a military prison while on trial for his part in the kidnapping and murder last year of Israeli Consul-General Ephraim Elrom.

The announcement merely said he was killed after the search of an apartment building in an Istanbul suburb on the banks of the Bosphorus.

According to the semi-official Anatolian news agency, he was shot while trying to escape from the house. Bardaki opened fire on police from under a bed, wounding two of them, after a woman admitted the police into his apartment, the agency said. He broke out of the house, but was gunned down before he had run five yards.

Shots and Grenades. Fifteen miles away, in the old city, police and troops were greeted with a volley of shots and hand grenades before forcing their way into a basement flat just before dawn.

Security forces wearing bullet-proof vests overpowered and captured six guerrillas, wounding four of them in the struggle.

The captured guerrillas included Ziya Yilmaz, who escaped from jail with Bardaki and three others. The three others still are at large. Two girls, including a Turkish Cypriot called Leyla Dedop, were among those captured. They were not wounded.

A senior police official lived on the top floor of the new four-story apartment house where Bardaki met his death. He was quoted as saying that Bardaki and a girl—who has been arrested—moved in recently, but he was not aware of who they were.

Forged identity documents, arms and ammunition were found in the apartment.

Obituaries

Judge J. Warren Madden, 82, First Chairman of NLRB

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (NYT).—J. Warren Madden, 82, a senior judge of the United States Court of Appeals, and first chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, died Thursday in his sleep in San Francisco.

Judge Madden, whose legal and teaching career spanned more than a half century, was graduated from the University of Chicago law school in 1914.

He taught at the University of Oklahoma law school, Ohio State University law school and was dean of law at the University of Pittsburgh from 1912 to 1927.

'Mild, Relaxed Man' In 1935, President Franklin D. Roosevelt named Mr. Madden chairman of the National Labor Relations Board at the beginning of that New Deal agency's hectic existence.

Mr. Allende has 60 days to promulgate or veto it. If he vetoes it, Congress can override him with a two-thirds majority, but the president then can order a plebiscite.

15 Months in Office In 15 months in office, Mr. Allende's Popular Unity party has made every effort to place the state in absolute control of Chile's economy.

It has taken over, expropriated or requisitioned more than 100 businesses and industries, some by circumventing the laws or invoking legislation long in disuse.

The Allende government expropriated—without compensation up to now—five giant copper mines that belonged in part to three U.S. companies.

It bought out nearly all private banks by appealing shareholders directly after Congress shelved an Allende bill to nationalize the banking system. It also bought electronics plants and other private industries, and announced this year it plans to buy at least 91 more businesses.

In many cases, firms were seized by ultra-leftist youths and later taken over by the government. In many other cases the government took over factories and other businesses after strikes.

The constitutional amendments approved yesterday set guidelines on what activities or basic industries can be controlled directly by the state, what businesses the state can operate in partnership with private enterprise and what activities the state cannot touch without specific legislation.

19 Basic Industries The bill authorized the state to own and operate 19 basic industries or groups: large-scale copper mining, insurance, railways and water transport, the mails and telegraph services, power generation, production and distribution of natural gas, the extraction of petroleum and coal mining, weapons and armaments and steel, cement and lime making, nitrate mining and heavy chemicals.

The bill also declared void all agreements entered into by the government after Oct. 14 to purchase privately-owned stock or shares in private enterprises with the purpose of nationalizing them.

Meanwhile, however, the government yesterday bought a 51 percent share in a small copper-mining complex owned by the French group Penarroya. The government will pay \$13 million for the stock in eight annual installments, beginning in 1977.

22 Feet of Snow In northern Italy, the heavy snows caused avalanches near the French and Austrian borders. The snow today was reported as deep as 22 feet in some places, while other towns reported water up to 21 inches in standing fields and roads after almost 80 hours of rain in some localities.

In the small village of Champorcher in the Aosta Valley, 54-year-old Ernesto Chanouze died yesterday when an avalanche engulfed his house and several others. Four persons were dug out alive, including Mr. Chanouze's 18-year-old son.

The mountain town is cut off, and Mayor Eremio Bandin said by telephone today: "The snow is up to the second and even the third floors of the houses, and we are very afraid."

"The fear is that any moment a vast avalanche could crash down from Mont Bec Mouper. There must be eight to ten meters of snow up there. If an avalanche started, the village could be completely buried."

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Described as "a mild, relaxed man who, if he did not run from fights, did not provoke them," he served on the controversial board five years. Then, in 1940, President Roosevelt nominated him to be a judge of the United States Court of Appeals.

The Senate approved the appointment after some bitter debate, closing a long dispute about Mr. Madden and his work on the labor board. In that post he was opposed by the American Federation of Labor and supported by the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Mr. Madden steered the labor board through its formative months in 1935 and during the years when it handled thousands of cases of unfair-labor-practice charges against employers.

In a radio talk in 1940, he said that in 1935 collective bargaining was "granted under pressure of those relatively few organizations of workers strong enough to insist upon it," but that in 1940 it had been "accepted by the great

majority of employers who in 1935 rejected and fought it."

"It is my guess," he said, "that employers who have lived a year or two under written labor agreements would not go back to the open shop if they could."

His admirers said he continued a firm belief in the Wagner Labor Relations Act with moderation. His critics maintained that he was not impartial in administering the 1935 labor law, that he was prejudiced against management and that some of his aides were radicals.

He served with the Army of the United States in Europe in 1945-46 in various legal capacities.

Dutch Said to Plan To Buy Mirages To Replace F-104s

THE HAGUE, Feb. 20 (Reuters).—The Netherlands has decided in favor of the French Mirage-F fighter to replace the American-designed F-104 Starfighters in the Dutch Air Force after 1978, the Dutch Labor party's defense expert revealed.

The expert, A. Stemerink, told the Dutch news agency that the air force would also buy Mirages after 1982 to replace recently purchased American Northrop jets.



ITALIAN FLOOD—Police vehicle towing two cars that were trapped in high water after a large area around the town of Poirino, near Turin, was flooded Saturday following very heavy rains that caused the overflowing of a local river.

## Floods, Snow Slides Isolate Many Regions

6 Die in 2 Days of Storms in Italy, France

ROME, Feb. 20.—Heavy rains and snowstorms for the second straight day caused flooding and avalanches in Italy and parts of France, isolating several communities, cutting transportation arteries and claiming at least six lives, including two Americans.

Theresa Kistler, Brazilian-born 25-year-old wife of a New York serviceman, was swept out to sea yesterday with her 8-year-old daughter, Mary Elizabeth, by a huge wave as they walked along a beach near the Sicilian resort of Taormina. An unidentified local youth also drowned trying to save them. Mrs. Kistler is believed to have been the wife of a U.S. Navy man stationed at a NATO base at Sigonella, Sicily.

Snow fell in the Apennines and high waves and strong winds lashed the southern Italian coasts. In the port of Naples, the Jervoli Quarta, a ship used to carry water to outlying islands, sank but the crew escaped unhurt. Tugs went to the aid of several ships in difficulty, including three torpedo boats of the U.S. Sixth Fleet.

In northern Italy, the heavy snows caused avalanches near the French and Austrian borders. The snow today was reported as deep as 22 feet in some places, while other towns reported water up to 21 inches in standing fields and roads after almost 80 hours of rain in some localities.

In the small village of Champorcher in the Aosta Valley, 54-year-old Ernesto Chanouze died yesterday when an avalanche engulfed his house and several others. Four persons were dug out alive, including Mr. Chanouze's 18-year-old son.

The mountain town is cut off, and Mayor Eremio Bandin said by telephone today: "The snow is up to the second and even the third floors of the houses, and we are very afraid."

"The fear is that any moment a vast avalanche could crash down from Mont Bec Mouper. There must be eight to ten meters of snow up there. If an avalanche started, the village could be completely buried."

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majority of employers who in 1935 rejected and fought it."

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## In Face of Greek Pressure

## Demonstrations of Loyalty Bolster Makarios' Position

NICOSIA, Feb. 20 (Reuters).—Weeklong demonstrations of loyalty have immensely strengthened the position of President Makarios in face of Greek pressure to reshuffle his government and turn over recent arms imports to the United Nations peace-keeping force, observers here said today.

The president's warnings that veteran Gen. George Grivas plans to overthrow the republic and declare Enosis (union with Greece) have marshaled most Greek Cypriots behind the president.

They know that any violent campaign for Enosis would provoke intervention by Turkey and risk partition of the island.

The Cyprus government believes Gen. Grivas could not have returned to the island without the approval of the Greek regime. It fears that the 1,300 Greek officers who train the Cyprus National Guard are stoking the fires of Enosis among the 10,000 conscripts and campaigning among them against Cypriot leaders, who support President Makarios.

Turkish Minority The quarrel with Athens may paradoxically speed up the process of reconciliation with the Turkish Cypriot minority if developments finally dispose of the lingering sentiments for Enosis.

The two communities remain separated after eight years of conflict. Proposals for a resumption of talks have been overshadowed by the government's rift with Athens.

President Makarios has shown no sign of replying to the Greek recommendations, as Athens calls them, but Greek Cypriots have been assured unofficially that "President Makarios will never agree to the Greek demands."

British High Commissioner Robin Edmunds called on the president yesterday. It was learned here today. No details of their discussion were disclosed.

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## Sudan's Regime, Southern Rebels Nearer Accord

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 20 (UPI).—Sudanese government and southern rebel negotiators have narrowed their political differences in secret peace talks here but are still wide apart on the issue of military security for the south, sources close to the talks said today.

Senior government officials, including five cabinet ministers, and representatives of the Southern Sudan Liberation Movement held a marathon session yesterday and early today, lasting nearly 12 hours, on the question of self-rule for the three southern provinces of Upper Nile, Equatoria and Bahr el-Ghazal.

The government had envisaged a single autonomous region in southern Sudan, with an executive council and a legislature of its own but with the president of the central government in Khartoum having full control of the council and veto power over the legislature.

The rebel blueprint called for a federal system composed of a Northern and a Southern region, each having its own independent government and its own army.

The rebels said there was no need for a federal army and stipulated that the two regional armies were not to come under the command of the president except in the case of an "external threat."

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## Italy Swears In Cabinet Holdout

ROME, Feb. 20 (Reuters).—Italy's reluctant labor minister, Carlo Donat Cattin, who boycotted the oath-taking ceremony of Premier Giulio Andreotti's cabinet Friday, was sworn in alone yesterday as the minority Christian Democrat government's 24th minister.

Mr. Donat Cattin staged his boycott because his leftwing faction had not been publicly thanked for joining the government, observers here believed.

The leftwing group was opposed to a one-party government.

Mr. Andreotti Friday night issued a public statement of gratitude which mollified the unpredictable labor minister sufficiently to persuade him to appear at Quirinale Palace yesterday to be sworn in alone.

His action was the target of criticism and irony in many Italian newspapers.

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## Americans in Canada

## Draft Foes Reject 'Earned' Amnesty

By Anthony Astrachan

TORONTO (UPI)—Most of the Americans who fled to Canada to avoid service in the Vietnam war reject the idea of conditional amnesty, according to recognized spokesmen and to individual exiles met by chance.

The exiles also challenge the way that they believe the American establishment sees them—as lonely, fearful waiters dreaming of the day they can set foot once more on American soil.

They are in no hurry to return home, the exiles insist—not only because the current amnesty proposals are unacceptable, but also because many of them rejected the whole U.S. system, not just the Vietnam war.

Many of this group prefer Canada on its merits as a society with fewer racial and ethnic tensions than America. "We have discovered a country where there is more sanity than in the United States," said Richard Burroughs, originally of El Paso, Texas, and now a counselor at the Toronto Anti-Draft Program.

Mr. Burroughs assumed that 90 percent of the exiles would like to go back to the United States to visit, but only to visit. Mickey Rickell, 36, of Clearwater, Fla., cautioned that despite the talk of staying, at least half of the exiles would go back if they had the chance.

But the only chance they would recognize, most exiles agree, would be an unconditional amnesty covering both draft dodgers and deserters.

The amnesty proposals made by Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, D., N.Y., cover only draft dodgers. They would impose the condition of some "alternative service" to make up for the military commitments that the exiles skipped. In exiles' eyes, this is punishment instead of recognition of their early desertion of the wrongness of the war, a desertion they believe is much of America's shame.

## Nothing Wrong

"We have done nothing wrong," Mr. Rickell and other exiles insisted. They echoed open letters written by exile Jack Colburn to Rep. Koch and Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., letters published here in an exile magazine and reprinted by the Toronto Star.

"To us, the crime of not participating in such a war pales beside that which our government asked us to commit in the name of democratic citizenship," Mr. Colburn wrote. "After the Calley trial and the Pentagon papers, it should be clear to all that we have been honorably vindicated."

The more articulate exiles see the distinction between draft dodgers and deserters as an attempt at class warfare or a middle-class "cop-out," rather than a legalism.

Most draft dodgers are middle-class, well-educated, articulate about their opposition to the war, often backed emotionally and financially by their parents. Deserters tend to be younger, poorer, badly educated, more often rootless—and to have reasons less about their feelings up to the moment when they finally acted.

Mr. Burroughs's wife, Naomi Wall, who grew up in Washington, D.C., in the 1950s and has been working in the anti-war movement here since 1968, saw important differences in deserter motivation that might affect their responses to amnesty.

Some, she said, are typical middle Americans who go into service willingly and then reject the war and the American system, like draft dodgers with a time lag. Others go into service knowing they oppose the war but trying to fulfill their obligations without being touched. When it finally gets to them, they desert. Still others are virtually forced to enlist by being given a choice between military service and jail when convicted of minor felonies.

Men in all categories may desert because they suddenly see a wrong—even or process—in the Army, or because they can't handle the discipline, rather than because of specific opposition to the Vietnam war.

## Status, Feuds

Drafters and deserters sometimes feud. Mr. Burroughs said the exile experience does not bridge the class gap for most. But many exiles make an effort, and the more politically conscious say that among themselves, a deserter from combat has the highest status and a draft dodger who fled to Canada six months before he was due for induction has the lowest.

The amnesty movement in the United States puts the total of draft dodgers and deserters at 70,000 to 100,000, with the number in exile in Canada ranging from 40,000 to 70,000. In December, the Pentagon listed 35,359 deserters still at large. Exiles here say the two categories number 70,000 to 100,000 in Canada alone, with as many more underground in the States and 2,000 or 3,000 scattered in other countries. There are about 30,000 exiles in Toronto.

The number entering Canada was about 30 a week in January, according to exile sources—80 percent of them deserters. In the

early years of war resistance, draft dodgers predominated. Counseling groups like the Toronto Anti-Draft Program in many Canadian cities have been trying to discourage dodgers and deserters from coming because of high Canadian unemployment (17 percent in January) makes jobs hard to find.

Even Canadians who welcome anti-war exiles as a matter of principle naturally prefer to give jobs to Canadians. Mr. Burroughs said. Particular businessmen who went out of their way to help exiles before unemployment started climbing two years ago now can't hire any. A Harris poll recently showed that only 15 percent of Canadians favored the continuing arrival of dodgers and deserters, compared to 60 percent four years ago.

Dale Ackerman, 25, of Pontiac, Mich., insisted nonetheless that every exile he knew was either working, or not working by his own choice. Mr. Ackerman was one of several exiles who said they do not live or function as a group, even though most read Amerex-Canada, a magazine that claims to speak to and for them as a group.

Mr. Ackerman came to Canada in 1968, took a master's degree in social work at Ontario's Waterloo Lutheran University, and works as a social worker at St. Michael's hospital here. He estimated that 70 percent of his friends in Canada were not American.

Mr. Ackerman was one of several exiles who emphasized the warmth of the Canadian welcome. He said a tiny percentage of Canadians in most cities could not understand why he would have left America because they think it's "such a great place," or included exiles among the Americans they didn't like because growing Canadian nationalism resents American cultural influence and economic dominance. Most Canadians just said "welcome aboard."

The articulate exiles appreciate Canada far more than its comparative peacefulness. "The possibilities for alternatives are much greater here," Naomi Wall stressed. Day-care centers are flourishing with government help, and Toronto last year gave \$54,000 for a Free School experiment in a different kind of education.

Mr. Rickell mentioned Canadian medicare, which provided his 16-month-old son with four weeks of hospital care, including treatment by three specialists, for a total cost of \$30.

These attractions are among the things that make many exiles want to stay in Canada regardless of the way any amnesty comes out. Montreal exiles are more ambivalent, because they find it hard to function in French and Quebec nationalism gives the city more tensions than English-speaking Canada, but many blacks prefer it; one called it the place with the least racial prejudice he had ever seen.

Canadian reactions begin with intellectual nationalists who regard the exiles as patronizing or as anti-nationalist. Another negative view is taken by the Canadian Legion, the country's equivalent of the American Legion in origin and in outlook.

Sometimes even sympathizers like the Toronto Star get fed up. Two years ago, it attributed five priorities to Amerex-Canada: "1. Aid the revolution in the United States. 2. Aid draft dodgers and deserters coming to Canada. 3. Screw capitalism. 4. Screw democracy. 5. Try and fit into Canadian life."

Unless the exiles put 6 first, they risk arousing growing hostility and suspicion among ordinary Canadians, the Star editorialized. "That could end in disaster not only to themselves but to a much larger number of American immigrants who only want to make their homes in Canada and fit into Canadian life."

Favorable Canadian comments begin with people like the cheese-store proprietor who said he preferred to hire exiles. "They're just neat," CEJUM, a Toronto FM station, suggested after the amnesty proposals gained attention that something should be done to keep the exiles in Canada because "they're great people."

Robert Fulford, a well-known Canadian commentator, noted that the exiles carry both "the possibility of a fresh challenge to the discredited old ideals of North American society" and "an infection, the disease of the empire-builders."

Mr. Fulford emphasized, however, that the exiles are making a significant contribution to Canadian culture, from clerks in pornography bookstores (fired by a sympathetic porno chain-store owner as a matter of policy) to art-gallery operator Robert Bowens and poet Doug Fetherling.

"Many of them simply vanish into the landscape," Mr. Fulford said, "and in quite a few cases nobody knows they are immigrants until a man arrives from Newsweek and asks what they think about the possibility of amnesty at home."

"Then, of course, the hard question arises: Are they here now because they want to be here, or because they aren't wanted somewhere else? Many say they won't go home again, no matter what Washington offers, and some of us are delighted to hear them say it. For certainly, we would miss them."



The North African shanties, usually a mixture of wood and cement, lean against each other under corrugated iron roofs. Stones, bicycle tires and other objects are tossed on the roofs to hold down the sheets of iron.

## The Shantytowns of Paris

By Mark S. Jaffe

PARIS (UPI)—On a back street in Nanterre, a shanty town of wood and sheet metal shacks houses half a dozen North African families. It is a patchwork that virtually encircles Paris, and is one of France's big problems: the bidonville.

Roughly translated, bidonville means tin-can city, and that is an apt characterization of these immigrant shanty towns. The bidonvilles are the result of influx of immigrant labor, a housing shortage and, according to some, a degree of French racism.

There are more than 3 million immigrant workers in France. They and their families make up nearly 6 percent of the population. While much of France has not been affected by the influx, Paris, one of the country's major industrial centers, now has an immigrant population of more than 700,000.

The present housing shortage is partly the result of the dearth of building stretching back before World War I and the tremendous growth of population in the area. Approximately 80 percent of the dwellings in Paris were built before 1914 and the roughly 3 million inhabitants of the city are more tightly packed than those in Manhattan.

Into this already difficult situation come North African, Portuguese, Spanish and Italian workers looking for jobs and lodgings. The jobs are easier to find than the lodgings. The search eventually leads them out of Paris and into the suburbs. This brings many immigrants to the bidonvilles.

## 50 Towns

There are 50 towns surrounding Paris with bidonville populations of more than 100. Nanterre, to the northwest, has the largest population with over 2,500. St. Denis, to the north, has only slightly fewer, and Massy, to the south, has a population of nearly 1,800. In all, an estimated 100,000 live in the region's bidonvilles.

Bidonvilles are mostly Portuguese and North African, but recently both Spanish and Italian workers (who make up more than a third of the immigrant population) have less difficulty in finding adequate lodgings. While Algerians, Tunisians and Moroccans mix and form a communal group, there is rarely a mixing of North Africans and Portuguese.

The North African bidonvilles are usually a mixture of cement and wood structures that lean against one another under corrugated iron roofs. Stones, bicycle tires and other objects are tossed on the roofs to hold down the sheets of iron. Narrow paths weave among the shanties.

The Portuguese bidonvilles are, on the average, better organized physically and socially. The Portuguese houses are usually larger, although, like the North Africans, have only two or three rooms. They are sometimes laid out in a row. One Portuguese bidonville even has an electricity line strung and television antennas sprouted from some of the shacks.

Electricity, however, is exceptional and most bidonvilles have no running water or heating except for coal and kerosene stoves. Latifa, a 17-year-old Moroccan girl who has grown up in a Nanterre bidonville, explained that "each winter we face the danger of fire and asphyxiation. It is

just part of the winter. Last winter we had three fires big enough to bring the firemen and, in one, a six-month-old baby was burned to death."

Water is carried home in plastic tanks from a public pump, which may be as much as half a mile away.

## Dark and Damp

Inside the home of Karen Khadiga it was dark and damp. The Khadigas three rooms contained beds for the eight members of the family, a squat iron coal stove for heat, propane gas lamps and a new gas range attached to a large portable tank of gas. In the inner corner, plastic water cans stood in a little wagon. The Khadigas moved into their home in 1963. At that time, they bought the shack for about \$125.

The police started numbering the shacks in the larger bidonvilles around Paris to prevent any new structures from being built. This prevented the growth of the already large bidonvilles, but created "micro-bidonvilles" and prompted the selling of already numbered shacks.

The Portuguese have become the major group immigrating to France. In the first half of 1970 they represented approximately half of all immigrants. Most are unskilled workers, few speak French and some enter the country illegally.

They come to the bidonvilles in need of protection and guidance. These functions are usually filled by a "head man" who provides his services to his countrymen for a price.

In contrast, many North African residents have lived in their homes for as long as 15 years. All a construction worker in his mid-30s has lived in a bidonville since 1958. He takes an easygoing view of his situation. "We don't see much trouble here," he said. "The police are all right. The only problem we've had with them is when students from the university have come here to help teach and care for the children. There is a lot more work here and the French... well, they aren't sympathetic but they aren't very hostile."

Some disagree with Ali's point of view. Miss Khadiga, a 21-year-old clerical worker, stated that "if you don't have the same Occidental face, then you are discriminated against."

## Study

Monique Hervé, who published a study, "Bidonvilles" (Calder-Librairie series-Maspero), explained that many Arabs who have been living here since the time of the Algerian war do not have complaints about racism because things were much worse before. But she added that the reason many of these people can not find private apartments or move into government housing is because they are North African. "There are legal regulations about labor, social security and these benefits the people receive," she said. "There are no similar laws about housing."

After a visit to a bidonville in Aubervilliers in February of 1970, Jacques Chaban Delmas, the French prime minister, set the end of this year as a target date for the total abolition of the hundreds of large and small bidonvilles surrounding the capital. While some progress has been made most observers do not believe that the date can be met.

Following the Aubervilliers visit, the Groupe Interministeriel Permanent was created to coor-

## Other Policies May Suffer

## Miners Deal Heath Grim Blow

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON (UPI)—A month ago, Edward Heath and his Conservative government looked to be in a strong and improving position. Britain was at last on its way into the Common Market—Mr. Heath's main foreign-policy aim. He was mastering the major domestic problem, inflation, with the rate of price rises cut from 10 to 5 percent in a year. Only the Irish problem lurked darkly on the horizon.

Last week that optimistic picture was shattered—for Mr. Heath, his party and his country. It was the grimmest week any British government has had for years.

A national coal strike cut deeply into the electricity supply, putting 1,500,000 persons out of work and leaving millions of homes dark and cold. Restrictions of wartime severity were imposed, and they will go on for weeks whatever happens to the strike.

To get the miners back to work, an official fact-finding board offered them pay rises amounting to about 20 percent—more than double the government's supposed 8 percent ceiling on pay increases. Helpless, Mr. Heath acquiesced in this defeat for his whole anti-inflation policy.

## Almost a Disaster

As the coal crisis came to a peak, the government suffered near-disaster on the European issue. Its legislation to adapt British law to Common Market rules passed in the Commons by only 8 votes, a dangerous portent for the legislative process still ahead.

The challenge of these events was a highly personal one. It went directly to Mr. Heath, his philosophy and his style of government.

The style is combative, unyielding. Mr. Heath came to office in June, 1970, with certain fixed aims: the Common Market, more economic freedom for the individual, less government intervention. He was determined to press for them without the compromise and evasion that had charac-

terized Harold Wilson's Labor Government.

The Daily Telegraph, a strongly conservative paper that admires Mr. Heath, remarked last week that he had been elected not for his tact or flexibility but for his "obstinacy, cold tenacity, an inflexible will untroubled by overmuch imagination, guile or sensitivity." And these, said the Telegraph, were the qualities needed to fight for the public interest against the coal miners.

## A Superior Force

That was written at the beginning of the week. At the end of it, Mr. Heath's determination had been crushed by a superior force: the militancy of the miners.

When the coal strike began six weeks ago, the union's executive board narrowly rejected a final offer from the nationalized industry that would have cost \$73 million a year. The fact-finding board offered \$221 million. That was nearly all the union was asking, but after the bitter weeks of picketing it was now not enough.

The union said no. A desperate, beaten prime minister called the leaders to 10 Downing Street Friday night and added another \$26 million in fringe benefits. The union executive finally agreed, but the members will be polled individually over another week before work can resume, if they say yes.

The public will have to suffer more in any case. The electricity cuts, now nine hours a day in selected areas, will get worse in the middle of this week. But the generators may be able to draw on coal stockpiles above ground if the miners stop picketing, as they have promised.

## The Fiscal Future

The pregnant question for the future is what will happen to the government's pay policy? Mr. Heath, in line with his dislike of government intervention, has followed the line of encouraging resistance to high wage demands without any formal, legally enforced price-wage structure like President Nixon's.

In an attempt to make the 20 percent for the miners palatable, the government has called it a "special exception" for a dirty job. But other unions are pointing to get on the list, too. The question in everyone's mind is whether Mr. Heath will not give way now and move toward a legal wage-price system.

But the strike has been a blow to the prime minister in another sense: psychologically. His unyielding style has not worked. By compromise, every expert thinks, he could have had union agreement to a much lower figure weeks ago. He stood fast, caused the country misery and then was crushed.

This naturally may have its effect on Mr. Heath's authority. The danger then would be not only in the domestic field but in foreign policy, as the Commons vote on Europe last week showed.

## Shrinking Margin

Last Oct. 28, the House of Commons voted by a majority of 113 to take Britain into the Common Market. How could that huge margin shrink to just 8 votes in a few months?

The answer lies with the pro-European members of the Labor party, led by Roy Jenkins. In October, 69 voted with the government. Last Thursday night, none did.

This switch was, in part, a necessary deference to majority views in the party: Mr. Jenkins could hardly have gone on as deputy leader if he defied policy. It was in part a miscalculation, because the Labor Europeans had not expected the vote to be such a close-run thing. And, in part, it reflected the general political situation: Anger at the government's inept handling of the coal strike increased the pressure on every Labor member to vote against Mr. Heath.

In the event, the government narrowly fell. Mr. Heath, making clear how grave the issue was, announced before the vote that he and his cabinet would resign and force an immediate general election if defeated—the first time that would have happened since 1924. They were saved by the votes of five Liberals and by four Labor abstentions.

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- 43 issues of industrial bonds valued at \$2.18 billion.
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## Eurobonds

Bonds Ignore Dollar Jitters;  
Queue Forms for French Francs

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Feb. 20 (UPI)—The dollar hit an air pocket last week and fell on international exchange markets. But unlike recent experiences, prices of dollar Eurobonds were unaffected. In fact, "they held remarkably well," one banker observed.

Triggering the dollar's weakness were reports of the \$30 billion U.S. balance-of-payments deficit last year and Treasury Secretary John B. Connally's comments on the continuing unavailability of the dollar. Both of these facts were perfectly well known already, leading a number of bankers to conclude that the money markets' response was overdone—a reflex reaction to things past rather than an assessment of events to come.

The important news in the Connally statement, as bankers see it, is the U.S. commitment to driving out the inflationary component in medium and long-term domestic interest rates. As U.S. rates fall, dollar Eurobonds are expected to decline also.

In this view, the 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 percent annual yield now available on dollar Eurobonds will look especially attractive in the near future—an assessment credited for the secondary market's good performance last week. Overall, the prices of recent issues were up 1/4 to 1/2 percent.

The fact that no new dollar issues have been announced also helped bolster prices. Another aid was the fact that short-term Eurodollars failed to act like a currency under attack and rates held virtually unchanged for the week.

—which meant that dealers' costs for financing their inventories of bonds remained comfortably low.

Sytron's \$15-million, 8 percent issue was priced last week at \$98 for each \$1,000 face-value bond, which means a yield to its 15-year maturity of 8.1 percent.

Still on offer is Dan's \$20-million offering. Although managers had hoped to price the issue at a discount with a 7 3/4 percent coupon—for a yield of about 8 percent—they have now indicated it will carry an 8 percent coupon.

One new issue was announced over the weekend, a \$25-million, 15-year offering from Motorola, expected with a coupon of 8 1/2 percent.

Demand for non-dollar bonds continues to be strong. The 100 million French franc issue from the City of Paris, for example, was reportedly more than two-and-a-half times oversubscribed. It was priced at 99 1/2 with a coupon of 7 1/4 percent.

Before the Oslo issue was closed, another 100-million-franc issue was announced for the Montreal Catholic School Commission. The 15-year loan is expected with a coupon of 7 1/2 percent. The higher coupon is a function of the fact that this is the commission's first venture into the Eurobond market.

Interest in Eurobond loans has grown to the point where there is now an informal queue of borrowers waiting to come to the market. State-owned Renault is in line for a 300 million Eurobond offering and there are at least two more borrowers (one French, one foreign) awaiting clearance from the Treasury.

## Economic Indicators

## WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1971
Commodity Index...	122.3	112.5	100.0
*Money supply...	\$59,774,000	\$58,577,000	\$55,549,000
*Total Loans...	\$84,472,000	\$84,472,000	\$82,405,000
Steel prod (tons)...	2,262,000	2,245,000	2,044,000
Auto production...	175,885	174,454	166,753
Daily oil prod (bbls)...	9,395,000	9,342,000	9,330,000
Freight car loadings...	457,313	455,521	473,204
*Elec Pwr. kw-hr...	\$3,304,000	\$3,152,000	\$1,564,000
Business failures...	235	191	213

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

## MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Dec.	Prior Month	1970
Employed .....	80,123,000	80,222,000	78,412,000
Unemployed .....	5,216,000	5,150,000	5,150,000
*Money supply .....	\$59,774,000	\$58,577,000	\$55,549,000
Industrial prod. index .....	122.3	112.5	100.0
Consumer's Price Index .....	122.3	112.5	100.0
*Personal Income .....	\$33,500,000	\$33,500,000	\$32,000,000
*Exports .....	\$3,535,000	\$3,135,700	\$3,000,000
*Imports .....	\$4,132,000	\$3,200,000	\$3,401,000
*Construction .....	180	155	132
*Mfrs. Inventories .....	\$100,750,000	\$100,750,000	\$100,500,000

\*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index based on 1967-1969, the consumer price index based on 1967-1969, the industrial production index based on 1967-1969, the money supply index based on 1967-1969, the personal income index based on 1967-1969, the exports index based on 1967-1969, the imports index based on 1967-1969, the construction index based on 1967-1969, the manufacturers' inventories index based on 1967-1969.

Bankers expect that coupons on the French one (foreign) awaiting clearance from the Treasury.

U.S. Budget Deficit Now Put at \$38.8 Billion,  
But, Luckily for Nixon, Nobody Is Watching

By Albert L. Kraus

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (UPI)—

President Nixon owes a debt to Howard Hughes, or more properly put, to the CIA. It is largely because of the controversy surrounding the Hughes "autobiography," public attention has been diverted from the Nixon budget. The President's trip to Beijing serves to prolong the diversion.

The deficit for the current fiscal year, which ends June 30, is now projected at \$38.8 billion, up from the \$11.6 billion forecast when the fiscal 1972 budget was presented to Congress a little more than a year ago.

In large part, the swelling of the deficit results from the failure of individual incomes and business profits to rise as rapidly as the administration predicted.

Even more important, however, the increase in the size of the deficit results from a deliberate administration attempt to move defense and other federal expenditures forward from later in the year into the next three months.

Fiscal '72 Record

In terms of sheer size, the current year's deficit—if the administration can speed federal spending fast enough to achieve what it wants—will be half again as big as the largest peacetime deficit ever realized. That was the \$25.1-billion deficit incurred in fiscal 1968, the final year of the Johnson administration when Congress declined for 18 months to give the President the income tax surcharge he had

requested belatedly to finance the Vietnam war.

What's more, the administration is projecting a \$25.5-billion deficit for fiscal 1973, a two-year red ink total of just under \$55 billion.

In view of the sluggish nature of the economy—unemployment at 6 percent or above and industrial capacity one quarter unused—deficits of this size may be exactly the prescription called for. This is the position administration officials have taken

in justifying themselves to Congress.

On the other hand, because of the deficit's effect on private spending and saving, they could lead to renewed expectations of a more rapid rise in prices, a reversal of the trend toward lower interest rates and a choking off of the recovery.

New to Economists

Economists, who only a month ago were almost uniformly optimistic in predicting a 3 percent, \$100-billion increase in gross na-

tional product, are now spread over the lot.

Several have trimmed their forecasts. A few, more bold, have raised them. One, quite candidly, admits he is confused:

"We might, in the not-too-distant future, have to cope with an economy overheated by rapid monetary expansion and large budget deficits associated with higher military outlays and gravely troubled by international monetary problems."

Such a situation, the economist says, would bring demands for intensified controls over prices, wages, interest rates and money flows, domestic and international. It would also be one in which controls would tend to function poorly. He continues:

"On the other hand, if the private sector were to remain sluggish as was the case in December and January, then the additional government spending may even be welcome and need not push up long-term interest rates."

"Indeed, this line of argument can be carried further. The fear of inflation, international financial difficulties and higher interest rates caused by the new government policy may in themselves, by increasing the desire for liquidity and the volume of

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

## Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (UPI)—The American Stock Exchange and the over-the-counter market finished on the fence last week as both lists ended mixed in active trading.

Brokers noted that stepped-up profit-taking prevented prices from moving higher throughout the week. The market's strength to favorable economic news. Among these was the announcement that housing starts in January continued to rise and were at an annual rate of 2,649,000, a record for any month, and 116,000 above December.

The exchange's price index closed on Friday at 27.51, up 0.10 from the preceding Friday.

Turnover eased to 30,069,065 shares from 31,560,530 shares the week before as institutional interest slackened. A total of 15 blocks of 10,000 shares or more changed hands this week against 58 blocks the week before.

Among the better performers this week were Champion Home Builders, which climbed 6 1/2 to 66 3/4, and Action Industries, which added 6 1/2 to 37 3/4.

In the counter market, the NASDAQ Industrial Index closed at 132.09, up 1.41 points from the week before.

One of the big movers in the counter market was Frank B. Hall & Co., which tacked on 7 1/2. The company said it expects higher profits and revenues this year.

## To Our Readers

All U.S. financial and commodities markets and banks will be closed today, Monday, Feb. 21, in observance of the Washington's Birthday holiday.

## Over-Counter Market

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## Eurobond

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Eurobonds									
(Continued From Page 9)									
down, given the size of the demand, but only after the big Renault issue has been floated (at 7 1/4 percent).									
French bankers see the queue as a sign of growing international confidence in the Eurofranc market and dispute charges that it is limited appeal and therefore fragile.									
The queue is designed to keep the flow of new issues "orderly," that is, scarce enough that there are sought after but often enough that the market is active.									
But among non-French bankers the market tends to be viewed more as, in the words of one, "a three-week wonder." This is a reference to the fact that there are only seven outstanding Eurofranc loans, the first having been issued in 1967. The greatest activity resulted from last year's currency crisis when it was exceedingly difficult to float dollar-denominated bonds.									
There is general agreement that from the borrower's point of view, a 10 to 15-year Eurofranc issue is attractive: It can be done at better than a percentage point below a dollar issue, and the currency risk is minimal.									
Historically, the franc moves only one way—when it does move. That is, it drops. The other side of the coin is claimed that the prospect of a monetary union among EEC members diminishes the risk that individual members will be able to unilaterally move currency rates up or down.									
In addition, for the time being, the return to the investor on Eurofranc issues is the most attractive alternative to dollar bonds.									
Deutsche Mark Issues									
Deutsche Mark issues, the biggest factor in the non-dollar market, are currently yielding half a percentage point less than Eurofranc bonds.									
The World Bank, for example, is currently in the market for 300 million DM with a 15-year issue. It is expected to be priced at par with a 6 3/4 percent coupon. The bank is also floating a 5-year note of 150 million DM, expected at 6 1/4 percent at par.									
Technically, these are domestic German bonds because only German banks are managing the issues, but the coupons are about 1 percentage point below prevailing domestic rates. Both issues are exempt from German withholding taxes—which in fact classify them as foreign DM bonds.									
Still on offer in the non-dollar sector is the 30 million European Currency Unit issue from Brazil. The 12-year bond is expected to carry an 8 percent coupon, a premium rate, but this is Brazil's first long-term financing on the international market.									
N.Y. Stock Exchange									
Week Ended Feb. 19, '72									
	Sales	High	Low	Close	Change				
CurtisWt	2,379,500	33 3/8	33	33 1/4	+ 1/4				
Unilever	1,242,000	18 1/4	14 1/2	15 1/4	+ 1/4				
Amstar	580,400	8 3/4	7	7 3/4	+ 1/4				
Chrysler	745,800	28 1/2	28	28 1/4	+ 1/4				
LVO Corp	730,500	10	7 1/2	8 1/4	+ 1/4				
Weyerhae	724,400	44 1/4	43 1/4	44	+ 1/4				
Eastman	1,065,900	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 3/4	+ 1/4				
FacorWalt	873,900	33 1/2	27 1/4	32 3/4	+ 1/4				
Chrysler	745,800	28 1/2	28	28 1/4	+ 1/4				
Eastman	1,065,900	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 3/4	+ 1/4				
WarrinCor	477,400	44 1/4	39 1/4	43 1/4	+ 1/4				
Peimont	482,500	21 1/2	20 1/4	20 3/4	+ 1/4				
Eastman	430,100	27 1/4	24 1/4	26 1/4	+ 1/4				
Guilford	412,100	27	24 1/4	26 1/4	+ 1/4				
Peimont	482,500	21 1/2	20 1/4	20 3/4	+ 1/4				
Polaroid	384,400	11 1/2	10 1/4	10 3/4	+ 1/4				
RedmanInd	370,100	33	28 1/4	32 3/4	+ 1/4				
West	362,100	18	17 1/4	17 3/4	+ 1/4				
Genieks	351,900	6 1/4	5 1/4	5 3/4	+ 1/4				

## Want Immediate Creation

## Belgian Financiers Propose A European Currency Unit

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Feb. 20 (UPI)—A group of Belgian financiers and bankers led by Baron Leon Lambert, head of the Banque Lambert, is pressing for the "immediate" creation of a "European currency unit," something only vaguely foreshadowed in the Common Market's strategy for an economic and monetary union.

The new unit, the "ecu," would circulate in addition to national currencies and contribute towards restoring monetary stability within the EEC, the financiers hope.

The idea is that the ecu could be defined in terms of gold, or a combination of gold and special drawing rights—and eventually, in terms of SDRs only.

To establish this currency there would need to be a central monetary authority whose powers would be circumscribed by Common Market governments but setting up such an authority might be a serious obstacle to the whole scheme.

Administrations would, however, be bound to be jealous of their own powers and freedom of action.

Gradual Development

Baron Lambert and his colleagues propose a gradual development: The ecu would start only as a unit of account. Once the system was under way, the ecu's use could be generalized, not only for settlements between states, but also for international settlements between banks and firms.

It is suggested that in all transactions the ecu could have a role similar to that played by the dollar.

It is pointed out that since no one wants to resort to the dollar

to keep European currencies within agreed fluctuation margins and since it would be almost impossible to use the ECU currencies—or one of them—for this purpose, the ecu is envisaged as the ECU central bank's intervention method on exchange markets.

The ecu might be restricted to current transactions, mostly commercial operations, or could play a part in capital movements as the dollar has done over the years, and still does.

The group concedes that national states would still be free to decide whether or not to maintain exchange controls where they now exist. It is quite conceivable that the ecu could be based on a free market operating in the same way as the present ones.

"Future of Europe"

"Creating the ecu would make the monetary future of Europe dependent upon decisions made in Europe by Europeans," says Baron Lambert. "This is where the idealism of the scheme comes in. To drive the point home, the Baron adds: 'One must admit that before August last year such decisions were taken in the United States.'

"America, while quite normally governing the dollar, was, in fact, also governing European monetary policy through the Euro-dollar market."

Baron Lambert believes that in the present circumstances what is needed in the economic and monetary fields is something which is both "concrete and spectacular"—the inception of a common European currency.

Another may have been his statement that long-term interest rates were still too high, and that further pressure was needed to bring them down. Earlier last week, for the first time in recent months, the Federal Reserve purchased long-term government securities in a determined effort to accelerate the growth of the money supply.

The weekly banking figures indicated that this effort was beginning to meet with success. Loans to business at the bigger New York and Chicago banks were up for the third week in a row.

Growth of the money supply, which had resisted earlier efforts to push it ahead through increased borrowing, continued to accelerate. After showing virtually no growth for the first half of last year, the money supply is now moving ahead at a rate of growth close to 6 percent.

The fears of those who question the Federal Reserve's policy of aggressive monetary easing center on just what happens next month, but what happens next month is not what matters at the moment. The money supply is now moving ahead at a rate of growth close to 6 percent.

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HOLDING ON—Referee Lee Grossman moves in to separate Mando Ramos from Pedro Carrasco, who clinches his opponent around the legs. Ramos won split decision.

## Jacklin Ties Blancas With Third-Round 66

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 20 (AP)—Tony Jacklin of England moved from seven strokes off the pace with a five-under-par 66 and tied Homero Blancas for the third-round lead yesterday in the \$25,000 Phoenix Open golf tournament.

Jacklin, who has not won in this country since the 1970 United States Open, has a 204 total on the Phoenix Country Club course.

Blancas, who shot a 61 in the second round Friday, scrambled to 73. He had a four-stroke lead starting yesterday's play.

Gene Littler fired a 70 and was at 205.

Dale Douglass, Paul Moran and Marty Fleckman were at 206. Moran matched his opening-round 66 on the 6,641-yard course. Douglass matched par 71 and Fleckman took a 69.

"I just played bad," said Blancas. "It wasn't a good round, but it could have been a lot worse. I was coming out of the trees, out of the water, almost out of bounds, out 66, 67."

From 25 puts in Friday's round in which he missed the course record by a stroke, Blancas went to 35, twice three-putting for bogeys.

Good weather helped him. He salvaged a par on the third when he hit his tee shot out of bounds, where the ball hit a wall and bounced back to the fairway. He saved still another near-disaster on the par three, 15th, when his tee shot hit the water and skipped up to the bank of the pond, stopping "half in and half out of the water," as Blancas said.

He made a happy bogey there.

THIRD-ROUND LEADERS

Homero Blancas ..... 70-61-73-204  
Tony Jacklin ..... 70-62-66-204  
Gene Littler ..... 69-70-71-210  
Dale Douglass ..... 69-71-70-210  
Paul Moran ..... 69-74-64-206  
Marty Fleckman ..... 69-71-70-206  
Richard Earl ..... 67-69-71-207  
Lanny Wadkins ..... 70-70-67-207  
Bruce Devlin ..... 67-70-73-210  
Jerry Reed ..... 67-68-75-210  
Jim Wieberg ..... 69-70-70-209  
George Bonomi ..... 67-71-72-210  
Chi Chi Rodriguez ..... 69-68-71-208  
Joe Campbell ..... 73-67-68-208  
Don Jordan ..... 69-70-71-210  
Dale Gribble ..... 72-70-67-209  
Hal Underwood ..... 71-69-69-209  
Babe Hakey ..... 69-72-69-209  
Jim Jamieson ..... 69-71-71-211  
Larry Wood ..... 69-71-70-209

He added it Wales goes through with its scheduled Five Nations match in Dublin March 11, there was a chance the Ireland-Scotland game could go on at a later date.

Spitz Sets Record

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Feb. 20 (UPI)—Mark Spitz set an American record in the 200-yard freestyle Friday night as Indiana's swimming team swamped Cincinnati, 91-24. Spitz lowered his mark, set in March of 1969, with a 1 minute 39.3 second clocking which was 23 seconds better than the old record.

Best time for the first 100-meter leg was by Swiss Spitz, who swam the first 50 yards in 1:13.72. In his second run, however, Spitz was 1.5 seconds slower than he had been in the first 50 yards, followed by Frank Klamer in 2:23.29.

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For Lightweight Title  
Ramos Beats Carrasco On a Split Decision

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 20 (AP)—California's Mando Ramos staggered Pedro Carrasco of Spain in the 15th and 16th rounds and went on to win a 15-round split decision Friday night and the World Boxing Council's lightweight championship.

His eye swollen from the earlier pepper he had taken, Ramos, 25, landed a right that rocked Carrasco in the 15th and a left that staggered him in the next round.

Those two punches probably proved the margin of victory for the 135-pound winner.

Lee Grossman, the referee, scored the fight for Ramos, 7 points to 6, one judge, John Thomas, had it 9-5 for Ramos and the other judge, Dick Young, saw it 8-5 for Carrasco. The winner of each round was awarded 1 to 5 points, depending on his showing.

28-year-old Spaniard, weighing 124, utilized a jab and hook attack early in the fight to build up points.

The heavier-hitting Ramos, who first won the lightweight title when he was 20, rallied in the late rounds to the cheers of the crowd of

**PEANUTS**

YOUR DOG HAS NO RIGHT TO WALK OFF AND LEAVE YOU, CHARLIE BROWN!

YOU FEED HIM, AND YOU GIVE HIM A HOME. IN RETURN, IT'S HIS JOB TO GUARD YOUR PROPERTY, AND BE YOUR FRIEND! THE TROUBLE WITH YOU IS YOU DON'T KNOW HOW TO RAISE A DOG, CHARLIE BROWN!

HAVE YOU EVER RAISED A DOG?

OF COURSE NOT!! I WOULDN'T EVEN OWN A DOG!

ANOTHER UNMARRIED MARRIAGE COUNSELOR. SIGH

WHAT'S THAT YOU SAY?

**BLONDIE**

THE MENU SAYS YOUR HAMBURGER PATTIES ARE UNTOUCHED BY RIGHT HUMAN HANDS

HOW IS THAT POSSIBLE?

IT'S SIMPLE

WE HAVE A BEAVER WHO FLATTENS THEM OUT WITH HIS TAIL

**BIG BILL BOTTOMLEY**

BOASTS 700 SUITS EACH WITH 2 PAIRS OF PANTS.

"Others may collect Rembrandts or Picassos" states a foot 4-inch or Picasso "but I collect pants!" billionnaire "but I was deprived of them as a child and so they have come back to me!"

HIS JUST YORE SIZE!! HE'LL NEVER MISS ONE PAIR!!

ALL GOTTA DO IS AX HIM!! ALL BILLIONAIRES IS KINDLY--

MORE ICE CREAM?

NO THANKS, BIG BILL-- IT'LL GIVE ME A CHILL AN' IN MAH-SHIVERZ PANTLESS CONDITION-- IT COULD BE DANGEROUS!!

**BEETLE BAILEY**

DID BEETLE PRESENT OUR LIST OF DEMANDS TO SARGE?

YES

WELL, I THINK WE SHOULD ALL GIVE BEETLE OUR SUPPORT AND ENCOURAGEMENT

HANG IN THERE, BABY!

**MISS PEACH**

MISS CRYSTAL, SOMEBODY STOLE MY RAINHAT, AND WANTONLY DESTROYED MY SLICKER!

DESTROYED, YES. WANTONLY, NO. SIT DOWN, MR. GRIMMIS, WHILE I EXPLAIN...

THE NEXT CORNER IS MINE.

**BUZ SAWYER**

IS FRANK COPP AROUND?

WHAT YOU WANT WITH FRANK? YOU A COP OR SUNNY?

NO, I HAVE NEWS FOR HIM. HIS UNCLE WILLIAM IS IN TOWN AND WOULD LIKE TO SEE FRANKY, HIS ONLY RELATIVE.

SOUNDS FISHY TO ME.

UDDENLY, BUZ IS GRABBED FROM BEHIND, SUGGESTED...

FRISK ME!

**WIZARD OF ID**

I'D LIKE TO RETURN THE REST OF THIS PRESCRIPTION.

YOU CAN'T RETURN A PRESCRIPTION!

BUT I'M WELL, NOW.

THAT'S YOUR TOUGH LUCK.

**REX MORGAN M.D.**

I HEARD ABOUT THE FINEY I CAME BY TO SEE IF I COULD BE OF HELP!

I DON'T THINK SO, MISS PRITCHARD!

THIS IS SUZY JENSEN! WE'VE PRETTY WELL GOTTEN THINGS SQUARED AWAY! WE'LL HAVE TO HAVE THE FRONT ROOM PAINTED-- AND SOME CARPENTER WORK DONE. WHY DON'T YOU COME IN TOMORROW-- ON YOUR REGULAR DAY HERE, MISS PRITCHARD!

I'D BETTER RUN ALONG! I'M LATE FOR MY APPOINTMENT WITH THE UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT!

ALEX, I WISH YOU'D FINISH YOUR LUNCH! IT WON'T HURT THAT YOU'RE A FEW MINUTES LATE!

**POGO**

WHERE IS EVERYBODY?

SH ALONE.

**RIP KIRBY**

THIS TROPHY TO THE WINNER OF OUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP-- MR. JOHN PARAGON.

I SHALL TREASURE THIS-- BUT TREASURE EVEN MORE THE PRIVILEGE OF MEETING YOU WONDERFUL PEOPLE.

MISS TEMPER STEELE IS NOT CHARGED...

LISTEN TO PARAGON-- THE SILVER-TONGUED SNAKE! HOW CAN RIP KIRBY GIVE HIM A PRIZE FOR ANYTHING EXCEPT HIGHWAY ROBBERY?

BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Although North held 12 high-card points with good distribution on this hand, he made a discreet first-round pass, discounting the unguarded diamond queen and foreseeing a rebid problem: The heart suit is too thin to rebid if the bidding starts one heart-two diamonds or one heart-one no-trump, and an opening bid of one spade can result in preference to the wrong suit.

However, with three suits bid at the one level, North jumped to four diamonds. This was a splinter bid, guaranteeing a spade fit, slam interest and, at most, a singleton diamond. South could judge that the hands fit well, and he drove to slam via Blackwood.

In six spades, South has excellent prospects if the spade finesse succeeds, for he can hope to maneuver six trump tricks, four club tricks and the two red aces. If the spade finesse fails, he must hope for a lucky club attraction with the queen falling doubleton.

To make six trump tricks, South must ruff a red suit twice in one hand or the other. Ruffing diamonds in the dummy would doom the declarer to the loss of a trump trick if West held K x x, so South rightly planned to ruff twice in his hand.

He ruffed the opening heart lead and ran the spade fit. When this won, he followed with the eight, collecting West's king with the ace. He ruffed

NORTH		EAST	
♠ A J 4 3	♥ A 6 5 4 3	♠ 7 5 2	♥ K 10 9 8 2
♦ Q	♣ J 4 2	♦ Q J 7	♣ K 10
♠ K 6	♥ 7 5 2	♦ Q 9 8 7	♣ 9 6 5 4 2
♦ Q 7	♣ 10 6 5	♠ Q 10 9 8	♥ A K 9 8 3
♠ A K 9 8 3	♥ Q 10 9 8	♦ A K 9 8 3	♣ 10 6 5

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	Pass	Pass	1♠
Pass	1♥	Pass	2♦
Pass	4♦	Pass	4NT
Pass	5♦	Pass	6♠
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart queen.

BOOKS

THE ASSASSINS

By Elia Kazan. Stein & Day. 311 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

I THINK I see what Elia Kazan is trying to do in his latest novel, "The Assassins." Reading over the two closing paragraphs again (after having stepped out of doors for a breath of cool air), I see that he has juxtaposed there descriptions of the rapid decomposition of a human body ("The bones powder, become part of the sand") and the slower disintegration of a bunch of airplanes. "The third largest air force in the world... the might of America, our answer to the challenge of history, our pride, our image, our identity, our names." There's meant to be some irony there, I think... something about people and machines in this country of ours... something uncomplicated perhaps. And taking one precarious step further: To judge from the names of those airplanes—Sky Raider, Sky Hawk, Globe Master, Cougar, Tiger, and so on—I gather Kazan is harking back to several earlier references in his novel to the law of the jungle. Which means that he is saying that life is a jungle game. Or that America is a beast of prey. Or that the ruling class of America are beasts of prey in disguise. Or that... I guess I do not see what Kazan is trying to do in his latest novel, "The Assassins."

Why don't I? How is it possible to miss the point of a story in which an Air Force sergeant stationed on a base in New Mexico shoots to death his daughter's hippie boyfriend and is exonerated by the establishment members of the community? That summary would seem to make the point of the ending clear enough: That military might has crushed what it is supposed to defend. What's the matter with me?

Part of my problem redounds to Kazan's credit. For he has not simply told a didactic tale in black and white. He has colored his story with many subtle shadings. The hippies aren't all good and the squares aren't all bad. Moreover, there's a counterplot involving the murder victim's best friend, Michael, the Christ-like leader of the flower children, who, when he discovers that justice is going to miscarry, takes matters into his own hands. And ends up assassinating not the perpetrator of injustice, but the man he judges to be the real enemy, a young Air Force lieutenant who has tried to befriend Michael, but through lack of deep commitment to either side ends up betraying him. Things get complicated, see?

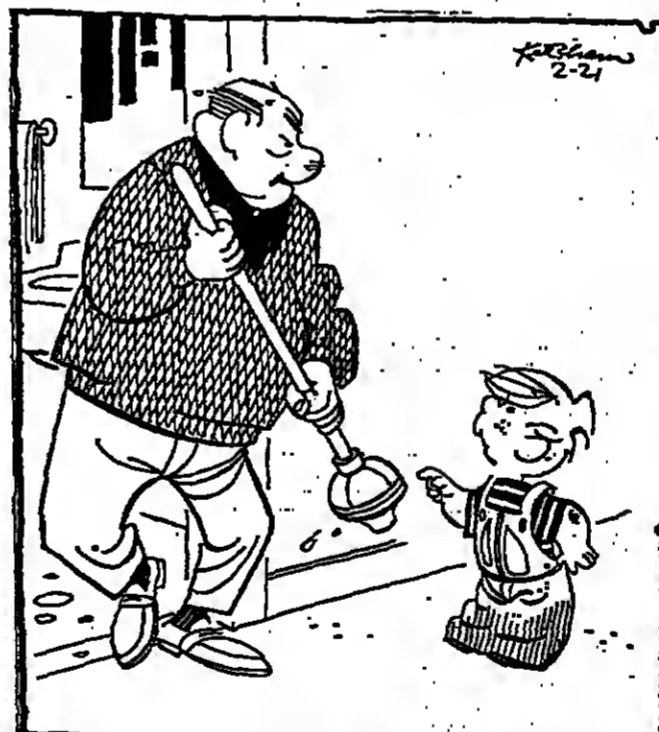
But what is most complicating are the things that work against the luckiness of Kazan's story. To begin with, there is the question of whether the characters are meant to be real people or simply puppets of the author. Kazan seems to want it both ways. For instance, in order to make plausible the sergeant's murder of the hippie, Kazan endows him with a whole satchelful of motivations—a hot-blooded Latin temperament, an incestuous fixation on his daughter, an emasculating wife and the illusion (shared by us readers) that the boyfriend is thoroughly despicable. Yet when the novel settles down to its main business of demonstrating the injustice of the establishment, Kazan asks us to recall an obscure and clumsily handled scene in which the sergeant's superior seems to be ordering the murder, and expects us to remember the murder victim with fondness.

And so it goes throughout. None of the characters behave consistently. They seem to put on whatever masks the business of sustaining the plot demands of them. This would be perfectly acceptable if the tale were well-made enough to establish a clear point. But the point always boils down to the behavior of characters too busy serving the plot to reveal themselves. We are led on a paper chase, the message of which seems to be that fate is the consequence of character, and character is formed by Kazan's zeal to keep the action boiling. Then there is the befuddling quality of the book's language. Kazan has conceived his story visually, which is understandable considering what he has described in the past as his "filmic" imagination. One can "see" the story easily enough. But the language of the narrative, instead of serving this visual quality, actually obstructs it. Actions that would logically take up, say, one third of a scene are frequently described in a single sentence. Thoughts and impressions that would logically fleet through a character's mind are detailed at inordinate length.

The cumulative effect of following the narrative and trying to keep the people straight is tiring. Long before one gets to those last two paragraphs one's mind has gone numb to sleep. That's why I had to read them over after breathing some fresh air. That's why I still don't sure what Kazan is getting at.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"THAT FIXED IT, HUH, MR. WILSON? MR. WILSON? YOU GOT A FUNNY LOOK ON YOUR FACE..."

JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HIFEC

MILT

GIANAU

MURLAB

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

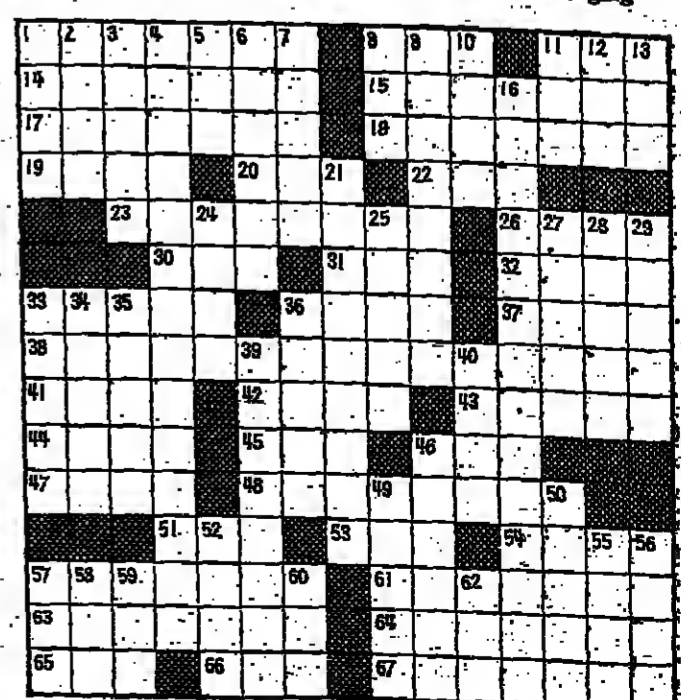
Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

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CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- |                              |                             |                           |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>ACROSS</b>                |                             |                           |
| 1 Hooking a fish             | 47 Win acceptance           | 11 Fish part              |
| 8 Puppeteer Baird            | 48 Historic state           | 12 Famous stripper        |
| 11 State: Abbr.              | 51 Nabokov book             | 13 Find the sum           |
| 14 Sidestepper               | 53 Prosecute                | 16 Words for half         |
| 15 Consolidated              | 54 Pack of cards            | of 38 Across              |
| 17 Strangle                  | 57 Formal order             | 21 Imperils               |
| 18 Kind of glass             | 61 Actress                  | 24 Nautical rope          |
| 19 Gaulish god of vegetation | 63 English airport          | 25 Surpass                |
| 22 Timetable abbr.           | 64 Steamer of old auto days | 27 Cafe                   |
| 23 Site of a well-known home | 65 Hockey team              | 28 "You — to know better" |
| 26 Blackthorn fruit          | 66 Neighbor of Uru.         | 29 Attempt                |
| 30 Wide peckies, for one     | 67 Waterfront art works     | 33 Indian carpets         |
| 31 Failure                   |                             | 34 Sierra                 |
| 32 All in France             |                             | 35 Kind of                |
| 33 Spent                     |                             | 36 anesthetic             |
| 34 Other glove               |                             | 39 High-rise need         |
| 37 Certain dogs              |                             | 40 Sun disc               |
| 38 Well-known pair           |                             | 46 Nap                    |
| 41 Fabulous birds            |                             | 49 Poet Edgar             |
| 42 Printing term             |                             | 50 Harry                  |
| 43 Televish                  |                             | 52 Art school             |
| 44 Med. study                |                             | 53 Egyptian               |
| 45 Poetic word               |                             | 54 chamber                |
| 46 Call for help             |                             | 57 Showmen Abbr.          |
|                              |                             | 58 Onassis                |
|                              |                             | 59 Goddess of night       |
|                              |                             | 60 Siamese twin           |
|                              |                             | 62 Make edging            |





Observer

# Fancy That

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON. — Everyone needs special thoughts to get through a dull day in February. Wouldn't it be nice to be in Ibiza, sitting by a swimming pool in warm sunlight?

President Nixon's plane has just landed in a shower of lotus blossoms, the door has opened, flanked by his loyal aide, H. R. Haldeman, the President marches down the steps and across a red carpet toward the official greeting party, headed by Chairman Mao Tse-tung. As the President and Haldeman advance, Mao turns to the man on his right and, with just the slightest hint of panic in his voice, asks, "Which one is Nixon?" The man to whom this question is addressed becomes very pale, and turning...



Baker

the legal wisdom necessary to compute your own income-tax return without rickety indictment and, what's more, that you are at this very moment speaking a fluent Italian with such charm that either Marcello Mastroianni or Sophia Loren is listening spellbound.

It is 1890. The young man next door came home the other night with his beard and mustache shaved off and all his hair cut way up above his ears and collar. The next day the police arrested him on suspicion of possessing snuff. In this house, however, there is a feeling of smugness among the parents at the dinner table this evening, for once again, Albert, age 17, has come home from school with his mustache on, and his hair down on his shoulders, the way it should be.

In the Great State Hall, Mao Tse-tung has just taken advantage of worldwide satellite transmission to recite several of his own poems to the billions of persons watching around the earth. Passing the microphone to President Nixon, he suggests, "Perhaps Nixon would like to recite some of his own favorites." "With great pleasure," President Nixon replies, and begins to recite:

Souls of poets dead and gone,  
What Elysium have ye known,  
Happy field or mossy cavern,  
Choicer than the Mermaid tavern?  
Have ye tumbled drink more fine  
Than mine host's Canary wine?  
Or are fruits of paradise  
Sweeter than those dainty pies  
Of Venus? O, generous food!  
Drest as though bold Robin Hood  
Would, with his Maid Marian...

"All right, all right," Chairman Mao interrupts. Then, aside to the man on his right, "It is Nixon, the Emperor Ming of the planet Mongo."

It is summertime, or at least warm spring, for blossoms are on the fruit trees in the White House yard as President Nixon steps out of his office for this ceremony. Clifford Irving, several striking women, and a swimming pool from Ibiza are waiting somewhat nervously at the microphone as flashbulbs pop and mean-spirited journalists listen like hawks for something to twist out of context.

"Clifford Irving," President Nixon declares, "it gives me great pleasure indeed to award you this citation in recognition of your service to your country in doing more than any other person to make life a little more pleasant for Americans in the year 1972. Congratulations, and well done!"

Irving Marder

# Indian Takes 5,000-Mile Walk for Peace

PARIS (AP)—"You... are... IN-CREDIBLE," the large American blonde said for the fifth or sixth time, leaning across the table. Ramsahai Purohit, though his English is not very good, smiled politely and managed to convey the message that he'd get to her in a minute, after we had finished the conversation she kept interrupting.

Mr. Purohit, as a matter of fact, is not at all incredible. A scrawny-looking, down-to-earth Indian of 35, he arrived in Paris last week after a 5,000-mile walk from his village home near Jaipur, to help the cause of world peace. "I walked across Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Italy and Switzerland to France," he says. He plans to walk from here to Belgium, cross the Channel by boat, spend some time in London and then go to Ireland.



Ramsahai Purohit entering the suburbs of Paris, having walked there from India.

He will cross the Atlantic by ship to New York, spend some time at the United Nations, and stroll to Washington for a chat with President Nixon. ("I Nixon refuses to meet me, that means he refuses to meet mankind.") He has already been received by most of the heads of government or state between here and Afghanistan. During a stopover in Rome he lectured the Pope, advising him to leave the Vatican and visit the world's pressure points.

The Pope replied, in effect, according to Mr. Purohit, that much as he would like to visit such places as Vietnam and Ulster and to talk to the people about their problems, he is not in a position to leave the Vatican.

Mr. Purohit's long march began 11 months ago after a session with his guru, a Gandhian disciple and veteran of the Indian independence struggle. Mr. Purohit has been active in world peace efforts for 13 years before that, since leaving the university where he earned a social science degree. He told his guru—a man named Vinoba who, at 80, is still working for world peace—that he had decided to fly to Moscow and Washington and deliver peace pleas to Mr. Nixon and Premier Kosygin.

gold-capped front teeth. "I don't require money," he said gleefully. "I get my bed, I get my shoes."

And so he has traveled more than 5,000 miles literally without spending "an anna"—a penny. Averaging 15 to 20 miles a day, the self-styled World Peace Foot Marcher has slogged halfway around the world spreading the gospel of non-violence and general disarmament. During this period he has lost about 18 pounds—he now weighs 105.

Asked about his health and the rigors of the march, he replied with a smile that

"God has taken care of me." (Though born a Hindu, he believes in no god in particular, but "a pagan god.")

To a questioner who expressed solicitude about the condition of his feet, Mr. Purohit said they were in fine shape. He lifted one and exhibited a thick-soled high-top that resembled a paratrooper's boot. Asked if he had gone hungry during the trip, he said hardly ever. And except for two or three nights in Iran, when it was very hot anyway, he has never had to sleep outdoors.

His crossing of the Channel and the Atlantic, and his flight from Washington to Moscow, are being financed by War Resisters International. From Moscow, plans to fly to Hiroshima, from there to Vietnam, and then home to India. His wife and three children (aged 3, 6 and 10) are, he says, serenely awaiting his return.

His wife has also been active in the world peace movement. "When I left," he said with a smile, "there was water in my eyes. But she did not weep."

He intends to devote the rest of his life to the cause of world peace. He is one of five brothers, who operate the family's farm communally. They will provide for me and my family.

During his travels he has come in contact mainly with young people, including American hippies with their sights set on his own country and on Afghanistan in their quest for inner peace. His advice to them, he said, is "work for peace and social justice in your own country first."

When he left his home last March, he said, people in the village told him he was "a madman" to attempt such a journey penniless and on foot. "But today," he said, "I am not a madman to them."

Someone asked him how he felt at the moment, having got this far in his long march. "Tired, no doubt!"

The gold-capped teeth, gilded in a schoolboy's grin. "Yes, but not really." Later it occurred to me that I might have asked him why he himself had not taken the advice he had given the American hippies; and continued to work for peace at home—in the Pakistani border areas, perhaps. To this I think he might have replied gently that (a) India, which has the world's largest supply of holy men preaching non-violence, can easily spare one or two, and (b) he is following the precept of his own venerable guru, Vinoba, who had advised him to take a walk.



Yevgeni Yevtushenko waves his hands in triumph (right) after being shoved off stage in Free-Ukraine protest.

# PEOPLE: Poet Downstaged By Demonstrators

Soviet poet Yevgeni Yevtushenko wound up his three-week tour of the United States Friday night on a low note when he was shoved from the stage at Macalester College in St. Paul, Minn., by several Ukrainian-American demonstrators who said they didn't really mean it. The demonstrators, who belong to Tuzum, a Ukrainian youth organization, had been picketing the hall where Yevtushenko was giving a poetry reading, protesting against "occupation forces of the U.S.S.R." in their fatherland, when a group rushed the stage to read a series of demands for independence. Yevtushenko was shoved aside, lost his balance, and fell off the podium, escaping with only a scratch on the shin while two of the Tuzum youths were arrested.

Hauling himself back on stage, the poet calmly lit a cigarette, then took a cheering audience of 4,000. "It doesn't matter. I'm not afraid. I spent my childhood under fascist bombs." Resuming his reading, Yevtushenko cancelled the next scheduled poem, "Stolen Apples," and instead launched into a recitation of "Bombs for Balalaikas," written in protest of the bombing of the Jewish Quarter of the New York City while the Russian was in that city last month.

Aristotle Onassis told his wife Jacqueline, in 1970 that they ought to separate, but she "saved the day" by following him to Paris and throwing herself into his arms. At any rate, so claims the former chief steward aboard the Onassis yacht, an excerpt of whose book, "The Fabulous Onassis," appears in the March issue of McCall's magazine. "For the first time in years, she had descended from her pedestal to behave like an ordinary woman," writes Christiana Cafaristi, who

understandably no longer works for the family. According to Chris, the couple had had a series of quarrels culminating in a confrontation at Jackson, N.Y., apartment where Onassis simply told his wife that he could not live this way any longer... that he thought their marriage was a total failure, and it would be better for them to separate. Jacqueline... replied that further communication should be conducted through their lawyers. Ari forthwith left for Paris, where he was photographed dining with Greer and Good Friend Maria Callas, a photo which galvanized the former First Lady into action. All weepy, she flew to Paris, arrived at Onassis's apartment, waited for him for four hours, then "threw herself into his arms, hurrying into tears. It was this gesture that saved the day." Or so says Cafaristi.

Bill Bennett, the "Australian Birdman" whose specialty is darning from a delta-winged kite, claimed a world record over the weekend. The 40-year-old resident of Sydney claimed to have leaped off Dante's Peak in Death Valley, Calif., and glided to the valley floor 5,757 feet below. The 62-mile flight, which lasted 11 minutes 47 seconds, was the longest and highest free flight in the history of do-it-yourself aviation, avowed the Birdman.

In South Charleston, W.Va., James Wilson and Brenda Roush were united in holy matrimony at the Snodgrass Funeral Home. "For an special reason," said the groom, "except I thought it would be a good thing to have a 'A' clue as to the choice of ribs, though; might be the newbies' professions: she writes obituaries and he's a student of embalming."

# Court Backs Sex-Bias Suit of Man Fired for Long Hair

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 20.—A federal judge has ruled that a shoe salesman fired for refusing to cut his long hair may sue under the Civil Rights Act of 1964 on the basis of sex discrimination.

U.S. District Court Judge Harry Pregerson denied a motion by Shoe Corp. of America to dismiss a suit brought by John S. Donohue, 46. The judge said the case fell within the "stereotyped characterizations of the sexes" that the act was intended to prohibit.

Mr. Donohue, a shoe salesman for 16 years, was fired Sept. 1, 1970, from his job in the shoe department of the Cal Store in Garden Grove, Calif.

He brought a class action suit against the company on behalf of "all male employees past, present and future, who

because of their hair length are discriminated against on the basis of their sex."

He demanded damages of at least \$5,000, back pay, an injunction, affirmative action on the part of the company, attorney fees and costs.

Mr. Donohue charged in his suit that because women were not similarly required to cut their hair, his dismissal was purely sex discrimination.

This was denied by the company's attorney, Leonard M. Amato. He said Mr. Donohue's duties brought him in contact with the public, and the employer's prerogative to require that he present a conservative image.

"It would be improper for a woman to wear a flatcap and sell shoes to the general public, but it wouldn't be sex discrimination," Mr. Amato argued.

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### PERSONALS

AMERICAN MAN, age 30, wants correspondence. Reply: Box 5, 555, 1000 Zurich. Tel.: 25-11-11.

KEVIN O'NEILL, of Toronto, age 32, black hair, blue eyes. Anyone with information about him, please contact: O'NEILL, Kevin, 1000 Zurich. Tel.: 25-11-11.

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